EXPRESS
OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

CONTAINING Official Despatches from China and Affghanistan, together with other important news, will be ready for delivery, to Subscribers to-morrow morning the 15th Instant.

Courier Office, 14th September 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No 46, corrected to the 1st Augt. 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper—Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 14th Oct. 1842.

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS.

FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS entirely revised and corrected, and also a list of the HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS OF WAR with their proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed on English Paper, and bound in Cloth. Price Rs. 6.

Courier Office, 14th Oct. 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The First Class Ship *Wm. and Ann*, Captain PEARSON. For Freight or Passage, apply to EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 14th October 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The A. I. British built Barque *Arab*, Captain WESTMORLAND, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Providence*, WILLIAMS, Commander, will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 14th October 1842.

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of LEWIS VARDON, late a Lieutenant in the First Bombay Lancers in the service of the Honorable the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased.

EDWARD LYON one of the partners of the firm of GILLANDERS EWART and Company—*Petitioner*.

APPLICATION having been this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said LEWIS VARDON deceased, may be granted to the above named Petitioner as the constituted Attorney of FREDERICK CHARLES VARDON, brother of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 6th day of October 1842.

J. P. LARKINS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

BLACKWELL AND CO'S ESTATE.

All persons indebted to the late Firm of *Blackwell and Co.* are requested to pay the amount of their debt to *H. F. Owen Esquire*, the Managing Trustee of the estate before the 24th day of October Instant.

BLACKWELL AND CO.'S ESTATE—SALE BY AUCTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the outstanding debts remaining due to the Estate of the late Firm of *Blackwell and Co.* on the 24th day of October Instant will be sold by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 24th day of October aforesaid at the office in Bell Lane of *Cursetjee Cowasjee Esquire* one of the Trustees of the said late Firm and that 4 days previous to such Sale full particulars and the conditions of Sale may be obtained at the office of the said *Cursetjee Cowasjee Esquire*.

A deposit of 20 per cent on the purchase money must be paid at the time of Sale into the Bank of Bombay the balance within 10 days after the date of Sale.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Solicitors to the Estate.

Bombay, 14th October 1842.

ON Sale Bills at 30 days Sight in Sets of £ 50, £ 100, £ 150, and £ 250, each drawn by the Bank of Ceylon on the Directors, London; Exchange at 1/11½d. per Rupee, apply to

WM. & THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
Agents for the Bank of Ceylon.

Rampart Row, 14th October 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 15th of Oct., Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction at his Residence BELVEDERE, the Elegant Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's ware, of Capt. J. M. SHORTT, the same consists of Spoons, Forks, and rich plated Dish Covers, Hot water Dishes, Salvers, &c. Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast services; Elegant Blackwood Drawing Room Furniture consisting of Spring Cushion Couches, Chairs, and an Ottoman covered with Crimson Damask, a large Plate Pier Glass in rich gilt frame, Pier and Round Tables with Marble Slabs, Writing Tables, rich plated Wall Shades with pans and drops, Chandeliers, Patent Velvet Carpets of the richest colors and patterns, Jackwood Couches, Chairs, Tables, Cheffoniers, &c. Dressing and Bed Room Furniture of the most select assortment and best workmanship, consisting of Large Bedsteads, Wardrobes Couches, Chairs, Washing stands, Tables &c. A collection of particularly choice Bijouterie, Figures with Argand Lamps, and a variety of other articles.

Also a Grand Piano of particularly brilliant tone made to order for the climate, by *Broadwood*.

Likewise a well built and finished Britzka by "Houlditch" of London, a particularly light Phæton, a pair of strong fast going Carriage Horses, 15 Hands high.

N. B.—The Carpets, Carriages or Piano, may be had by Private Sale.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1842. No. 8675

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 20th instant, at his late Residence Byculla, the valuable Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's ware, together with the Household Furniture of the late Dr. MCADAM. The same comprises Silver Table Service, Rich Plated Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Sets, Rich Cut Glass Ware, Jackwood Furniture, &c. &c. Likewise a light Phæton, and Shigram, two pairs of Carriage Horses, a Riding Horse, Harness, &c.

Further particulars will appear in Catalogues and the property on view from the 17th Inst.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

By order of the Assignees of Bomanjee Manockjee and Purmanund Girdhur.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Sale on the Premises, on the following days viz.

On Monday 17th October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Garden with an immense stone Tank, and sundry out houses therein, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee, situate near Parell on the Road to Mahim, and next to the old Mahim Police Office. Also at the same time and place, a piece or parcel of vacant Ground adjoining the aforesaid Garden.

TERMS.—A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when the Lot is knocked down, and the remainder within three weeks, or the property will be resold; the first purchaser paying all expences, making good all losses, and forfeiting any advantage arising from such resale.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a neat London Built Tandom with Harness complete.

A Pair of Light Bay Timor Ponies.

Also a small invoice of best China Lacquered ware comprising Cheroot Boxes, Palanquin Boxes &c. &c.

CARRIAGES.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have always on hand fresh imported Britzkas, Phaetons, Buggies &c. of the best and most fashionable built.

DELHI SCARFS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received two of the above very handsome Scarfs, worked in gold, price moderate.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY

of 1343, of all prizes.

☞ [*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.*]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ *Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Services of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	200	Tickets.
1	ditto	100	ditto
1	ditto	50	ditto
1	ditto	25	ditto
1	ditto	12	ditto
1	ditto	6	ditto
1	ditto	3	ditto
1	ditto	2	ditto
10	ditto of 1 Ticket each	10	ditto
20	ditto of ½ ditto	10	ditto
40	ditto of ¼ ditto	10	ditto
80	ditto of ⅛ ditto	10	ditto
160	ditto of 1/16 ditto	10	ditto
320	ditto of 1/32 ditto	10	ditto
1362	ditto of 1/61 ditto	22	ditto
2,000 Prizes or Chances. Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme.*		100	ditto
Total		580	Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket*, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings* [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN, &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality procurable in alcutta; at the very lowest Market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

United Service and General Mofussil Agents,
No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET,
CALCUTTA:

provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Hoondees, &c., and either short or long dates.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application with equal promptitude and fidelity.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1842.

No. 625. In supercession of the orders at present in force, seperate G. O. No. 17, Para. 16, and in assimilation with the practice in Bengal, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following rates of Compensation for the loss of necessaries by Native Troops, be established for losses sustained from and after the 1st instant.

Jemedar....	One and a half month's Pay and full Batta.....	At the Bengal Rates, G. O. No. 267, 8th June 1837.
Havildar..	Ditto.....	Ditto.
Naique..	Ditto.....	Ditto.
Drummers and Privates, two months.	Ditto..	Ditto.

2. The Compensation for a Subedar to remain as at present, Rupees 75, Recruit Boys to be allowed one half of that granted to a Private.

3. The above rates are to be considered as the maximum in any case admissible for the loss of public Equipments, and Private Effects.

4. Commanding Officers are in all cases to order an investigation by a Committee into the circumstances, under which the losses have taken place, which report is to accompany the claim when submitted to Government, through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Committee are to estimate the loss at one fourth, one half or three fourths or the full maximum compensation, as the case may be; stating opposite the names of each individual, the articles said to be lost, and their probable value.

5. The Commanding Officer is to sign the Proceedings of that Committee, and to certify "that according to the best "of his knowledge and belief, the loss did not arise from "any fault or neglect on the part of the Individual claiming "compensation."

No. 626. The following Notification is published for the information of the Army.

No. 216.
NOTIFICATION.
FORT WILLIAM.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
The 9th September, 1842.

It having come to the knowledge of Government that very erroneous impressions are entertained on the subject of pecuniary arrangements referrible to the resignation of appointments, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to give notice, that all such arrangements, are prohibited, and that on proof of any appointment, Civil or Military, having been resigned under such circumstances, the nomination consequent on such resignation will be cancelled, and the parties concerned suspended the service in public orders, pending the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

By order &c.
(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.
(True Copies)
(Signed) H. V. BAYLEY.
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India

Bombay Castle, 10th Oct. 1842.

No. 627. Captain J. St. C. Jameson, Acting Assistant to the Garrison Engineer at the Presidency, is allowed to proceed to Poona, on private affairs, with leave from the 7th to the 31st instant, his duties being performed during his absence by Captain G. Jacob of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 628. Colonel T. Dickinson, Chief Engineer, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th to the 31st instant, to proceed to Kandalla on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1842.

No. 629. Major H. Macan of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Sea for two years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1842.

No. 630. Veterinary Surgeon Stockley of the Horse Artillery, is allowed to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for two years.

No. 631. The following appointment is made.

Lieutenant C. H. Morse of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry to be Aid-de-Camp to Major General J. Morse, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, date of appointment 10th September 1842.

No. 632. Lieutenant Vajoyan Scobell, of the 20th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Cochin, and the Neilgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence from the 10th instant to the 10th April 1843.

No. 633. With reference to General Order, No. 605, dated 30th ultimo, Lieutenant R. Shaw, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed a further extension of leave to the 31st instant, to remain at Ahmednuggur, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col., Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 10th Oct. 1842.

I. The following order is confirmed.

An order by the Officer Commanding, dated Ahmedabad the 28th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Mahaffy of the 11th Regt. N. I. to receive Medical charge of the 3d Regt. N. I. on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Carnegie on Medical Certificate to Bombay or until further orders.

2. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

3d Regt. N. I.—Ensign E. Grant, from 1st to 31st Oct. in extension to proceed to the Mahabaleshwur Hills, on Medical Certificate.

Do.—Assist. Surgeon D. A. Carnegie from 28th Sept. to 31st Oct. to proceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. M. C. Ranclaud from 1st to 25th Oct. in extension to proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate.

11th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. N. Treasure from 1st to 31st Oct. in extension to remain at Sattara on Medical Certificate.

22d Regt. N. I.—Ensign G. A. T. Nicaol from 1st to 31st Oct. in extension to proceed to Ahmednuggur on Medical Certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 12th October 1842.

A Committee composed as follows will assemble in the Mess room of the Town Barracks, on Saturday next, the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to examine and report the proficiency attained by the undermentioned Officers in the study of the Hindoostance and Mahratta Languages.

In Hindoostance.

Lieut. W. J. Boye	23rd Regt. N. L. I.
do. J. B Dunsterville	19th ditto
do. G. F. Shum	5th Regt N. L. I.
do. W. Hodgson	Artillery.
do. J. W. Schneider	2nd Gr Rt N. I.
Ensign F. S Kempt	1st Bombay Eur. Rt.
do. E. Dansey	ditto.
do. T. Jermyn	2nd Gr. Rt. N. I.
do. W. Scott	13th Regt. N. I.
do. A. T. Etheridge	23rd Regt. N. L. I.
Assist. Surgn W. Evans M. D.	8th Regt. N. I.

In Mahratta.

Lieut. R. H. Gall	H. M. 14th Lt. Drs.
do. W. W. Anderson	1st Regt. Lt. Cavy.
Ensign J. J. Francis	5th Regt. N. I.

President.
Major General Vans Kennedy, Oriental Translator.
Members.
With the Sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor.
Major H. Hancock, 19th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Bt. Capt. J. A. Eckford, Marine Battalion.
do. J. W. Penny, 19th Regt. N. I.
do. C. M. Barrow, do.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay 13th Oct 1842.

Assist. Surgn. W. Campbell M. D. is directed to accompany the Detachment of H. M. 86th Regt. under orders for Belgaum, returning forthwith to the Presidency on completion of that duty.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col
Adjutant General of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1842.

Mr. N. Kirkland, collector of Kaira, is permitted to proceed into his districts on deputation, on the opening of the season.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, collector of Sholapoor, resumed charge of his office from Mr. Stuart on the 5th instant.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, collector of Belgaum, is permitted to proceed into the districts on deputation, on or after the 16th instant.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, collector of continental customs and excise, assumed charge of that office from Mr. J. W. Langford, on the 10th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1842.

Assistant Surgeon D. Grierson, acting vaccinator in the S. E Division of Guzerat, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th instant to the 10th proximo, to visit the presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Persian language. Surgeon Tawse, performing his duties during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in notifying, that he has received a Report from the Committee appointed to examine Junior Civil Servants in the Oriental languages, pronouncing the undermentioned gentlemen, who were examined on the 10th instant, to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they had been examined.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett.	Mahratta.
Mr. T. A. Compton.	

Captain W. Strange, commanding, the 3d regiment of Nizam's horse, received charge of the post office at Aurungabad from Mr. James Ralph on the 25th ultimo.

The following arrangements in the Ecclesiastical department are sanctioned.

1. The Reverend R. Y. Keays, to join his own station at Belgaum, the Reverend C. Jackson, B. C. L. chaplain of Ahmedabad, at present officiating at Belgaum, to be senior chaplain of Poona.

2. The Reverend C. Tombs, A. M. assistant chaplain in charge of all the Clerical duties at Poona, to be relieved from those of senior chaplain, on the arrival of the Reverend C. Jackson at the station.

3. The Reverend F. J. Spring, A. M. assistant chaplain officiating at Kurrachee, to be chaplain of Ahmednuggur.

4. The Reverend H. H. Brereton, A. B. assistant chaplain officiating at Ahmednuggur, to officiate temporarily at Kurrachee.

The Reverend Messrs. Spring and Brereton to effect their exchange by the Steamer going up to and returning from Kurrachee, at the beginning of December.

The Reverend F. Anderson, A. B. assistant chaplain, officiating at Kandeish, is confirmed in the charge of the chaplaincy of Kandeish.

6 The Reverend F. C. P. Reynolds A. B. assistant chaplain officiating at Kerkee, is confirmed in charge of the chaplaincy of that station.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that at an examination held on the 10th instant, the undermentioned Gentlemen were found qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they had been respectively examined.

Mr. D. Young	Mahratta.
Mr. W. A. Elliot, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of Bombay	In the colloquial branch of Hindoostanee.

The Reverend Goodall, M. A. having arrived at Bombay on board the "Eliza Stewart" on the 29th ultimo, pursuant to his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, is admitted a junior assistant chaplain on the ecclesiastical department of this presidency.

The Reverend Mr Goodall is appointed to take charge of the duties at Colaba and in the Harbour, during the absence of the Reverend Mr. Pigott.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

NOTICE.

It is hereby given, that an intermediate Mail will probably by despatched to Suez on the 15th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1842-43, up to the 5th inst. ..... Chests 195
Ditto granted on the 10th inst. ..... " 13
Total... 208

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1842-43, from the 22d to the 23d Sept. 1842 ..... Chests 80
Total....80

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation ..... Chests 2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 27th Sept. 1842 ..... " 14,842
Total....16,842

EXPORTED

From the 27th October 1841 to the 4th Oct. 1842 ..... Chests 13,866½
Ditto from the 5th to the 11th inst. ..... " 1,035
Total....14,901½

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 12th Oct. 1842.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

October 11. Ensign C. T. Palin, 16th N. I. from Sattarah
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon E. G Balfour, 21st M. N. I. from Kulladghee.
Do. do. Captain Whittingham, H. M. 20th Regt. from China.
Do. do. Lieut A. Murray, H. M. 18th R. I from do.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon P. Cruickshank, medical staff, from do.
Do 13th. Major W. W. Huntley, 9th Lancers from England.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon C. S. Cowie, medical establishment from do.
Do. do. Rev. R. Tyrrell, assistant chapiain from do.
Do. do. 2d Lieut John Douglas, Artillery from do.
Do. do. Lieut Henry Ward, 23d N. I from do.
Do. do. 2d Lieut. A. M. Murray, Artillery from do.
Do. do. 2d Lieut. H. K. Finnimore, do. from do.
Do. do. Lieut. C. M. Burrow, 19th N. I.

Departures.

October 10th Colonel T. Dickinson, engineers to Khandallah.
Do. 11th. Captain C. W. Grant, engineers to Surat.
Do. do. Captain J. St. C. Jameson, to Poonah.
Do. 13th. Major N. Macan, 17th N. I to sea.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Oct 11th The East India Company's Steam Frigate Semiramis, lieut H. H. Ormsby, commanding from Nankin, 1st September.

Passengers—Captain Murray, 18th Royal Irish, commander Richards, R. N., captain Whittingham, H. M. 20th regt., lieut. Roberts, and a part of the crew of the late Ariadne.

12th The East India Company's Steamer Victoria, lieut. J. S. Grieve, commanding from Suez, 25th Sept. and Aden the 3d instant.

Passengers—Mrs. Courtney, miss Dunsterville, Madame Moutat and 2 children and a native servant, mrs. Davidson, mrs. colonel Melvill, and a native servant, miss Pogson, mrs. Huntley, mrs. Cox and child, with two European servants, mrs. Cowie, mr. H. K. Finnimore, cadet of artillery, mr. Cowie, assistant surgeon, Madras Army, mr. Fagan, Bengal civil service, mr. W. A. Lockhart, Madras civil service, major Huntley, Queen's Royal Lancers, lieut. Henry Ward, 23d Bengal N. I. captain Mottet, Nizam's service, captain Cox, 60th Bengal N. I. mr. Fraser, lieut. R. W. Horse, 8th regt. Bombay N. I. mr. H. M. Morray, mr. R. M. Douglas, cadet, mr. Gordon, mr. C. P. Aitchison, captain Hicks, 2d Bengal N. I. monsieur C. Ferrill, rev. mr. Tyrwhitt, mr. Warden, mr. F. Vallent mr. R. Dodd, mr. Sumares De Havilland, mr. Charles Curling, mr. John Hall, engineer, mr. Laurenio Nunies Cardoz and his servant, Antonio Maria Soares, and Mordecai Benjamin.

Monsieur Allaras missed his passage at Aden lieutenant P. T. Fagan of the Bombay Cavalry, died on board, on his passage to Suez on the 20th Sept. at sea.

Departures.

None

In the Harbour.

Vessels	Agents.	Destination.	To sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Nov
Ritchie	Grey & co	London	15 Oct
Burrell	Eglinton Maclean & co	London	
Arab	Forbes and co	London	in Oct
Berkshire	Foster and co	London	in Dec
William & Ann	Eglinton Maclean & co	London	
Caledonia	Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	15 Oct
Victory	Frith and co	Liverpool	
Broom	Grey & co	Liverpool	in Oct
Providence	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Marlius	Grey & co	China	
Brahmin	McVicar Burn and co	China	in Oct
Gilbert Henderson	F Jefferies	Calcutta	
Echo	Frith & co	Calcutta	
Sir H. Compton	Mahomed R. Khan	Persian Gulph	
Monarch	McVicar Burn & co		
Boadicea	Foster & co		
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co		
John Campbell	Foster & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Alherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland	D & M Pestonjee		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Pelham	Forbes & Miller & co		
Scaleby Castle	B. & A. Hormasjee		
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co		
Champion	Skinner & co		
Margaret	Brownrigg and co		
Woodman	Bates Owen & co		
Portland	Campbell Miller & co		
Earl of Clare	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Mary Ann	McVicar Burn & co		
Maitland	Remington & co		
Alcmena	McVicar Burn co		
Morley	Dirom Carter & co		
Bussora Merchant	Remington and co		
Ann	W. & T. Edmond & co		
John Panter	Remington & co		
Candahar	McVicar Burn & co		
Ardaseer	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Rajasthan	W Nicol & co		
Northumberland	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Formosa	Campbell Miller & co		
Argyll	Foster & co		
William Wallis	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell		
Hookinson	Dirom Carter & co		
Kelso	Remington & co		
John Brewer	Foster & co		
Lord Lyndoch	Foster & co		
Edward	Frith & co		
Madonna	McVicar Burn & co		
Seringapatam	Dirom Carter & co		
Castle Huntley	C. Cowasjee & co		
Margaret	Brownrigg & co		
Bencoolen	Frith & co		
Good Success	Sir J. J Sons & co		
Ariadne	W & A Graham & Co		
Orleans	B. & A. Hormasjee		
Eliza Stewart	Ritchie Stewart & co		
Eleanor	Dirom Carter & co		
John Gray	Campbell Miller & co		
Walker	Daood Sassoon		
Leonard Dobbs	W. Nicol & co		
William Bryan	Skinner & co		
H. C. Steamer	Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Indus		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
" " "	Tenter Cardive		
" " "	Euphrates		
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " "	Coote		
" " "	Schooner Maldiva		
" " Royal Tiger			
" " Cutter	Norbuddah		
" " Ship	Hastings		

Expected.

Vessels	Agents	From	Sailed.
Neptune		London	24th May
Tyrer		London	6th June
John Knox	Grey & co	London	18th June
Harmony		London	4th July
Wild Irish Girl		London	2d July
Coromandel		London	7th July
Childe Harold	Foster & co	London	19th July
Malabar	Skinner & co	London	23d July
Recovery		London	14th Aug
John Tomkinson		London	10th Aug
John Mitchell		London	21st Aug
Carnatic		London	4th Sept
Salisbury		Liverpool	4thth Jun
Lucy Wright	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	19th June
Stirlingshire	W & T Edmond & co	Liverpool	1st July
Pandora	Frith & co	Liverpool	23d June
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	14th July
Helen Mar		Liverpool	4th Aug
Harmony		Liverpool	10th Aug
Thistle		Liverpool	17th Aug
Cathe rine		Liverpool	4th Sept
Ann Martin		Clyde	27th June
Eagles		Clyde	27th June
Clutha		Clyde	27th June
Christina	Frith & co	China	8th June

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Sept. 27th—English Ship Hydroos, Nacoda, from Juddah (no date) and Cannanore 6th Sept.; English Brig Freak, J. Marshall, from Singapore 23d August and Penang 3d Sept.; English Schooner Flora McDonald J. R. Spears, from Rangoon 6th Sept.; English Ship Allalevie, A. R. Clarke, from Bombay 27th August, and a new pilot vessel, the Tavoy, J. Rapson, from Moulmein 13th Sept.

Sept 25th.—English Ship Solomon Shaw, Nacoda, from Bombay 17th August, English Brig Vanguard, M. B. Walker, Cette 13th May; English Brig Sree Veroo, R. Dels Llens, from Rangoon 1st September, French Barque Trident, A. Ferrand, from Bourbon 28th August, English Brig Phantom, J. Miller, from Launceston and Van Diemen's Land, 12th July, Singapore (no date) and Penang 11th September, and English Ship Monarch, J. Booth, from Bombay 1st Sept.

☞ Allelevie arrived off Calcutta on the 28th Instant.
Sept. 29th None reported.
☞ Fattie Curreem, Fattie Rohoman and Mary Dugdale (put back vessel) arrived off Calcutta on the 30th instant.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Argyle.—Mrs. Wm. C. Fyfe, and mr. Wm. C. Fyfe, missionary.
Per Freak.—Mrs. Marshall, mrs. Donaldson and child, and mr. Donaldson, mariner.
Per Allaleele.—Mrs. Saunders and family.
Per Enterprize from Madras.—mrs. Dicey, and mr. and mrs. Parker.

VESSEL EXPECTED TO SAIL.

28th—Malabar, Barker, for Liverpool, in a day or two and Amelia, Freedom, for Madras and the Coast of Coromandel, in 3 or 4 days
30th—Charlotte, Hawkins, for the Mauritious. and Buteshire, Currie, for Greenock, in a day or two, and Helen Thompson, Patree, for Moulmein, in 2 or 3 days.

VESSLS SPOKEN WITH.

The Argyle, in lat 6 4 N, long 10 31 W, spoke the Catharina Anna Helena, outand from Hamburgh, bound to Montevideo —out 40 days. On the 7th July, in lat 30 12 S, long 31 40 W, spoke the Lively, out and from London bound to Algoa Bay. —54 days at sea. Exchanged signal with several other ships at different times, but not sufficiently near to make out their numbers.

REMARKS.

The Ship Argyle, sailed from Greenock on the 9th May 1842. experienced heavy weather near the Coast of Ireland, in which the ship sustained considerable damage, such as loss of arboard bulwork, &c.

DEPARTURES.

October 1, Barque Chatherine, S. P. Hall, to Maulmain.
Do. Ship Madagascar, C. G. Weller, to Calcutta
Passengers. Mesdames Goodwyn, and Siddons, mi-ses Matheson and G va heson, miss Lutley captain Goodwyn, and Lieut. Siddons, Oddfield, and Western, Bengal En meers, Honorable Robert Drummund, and mes-rs. Swinton and Co.
Do. H. M. Sloop Siren, W. Smith, to Maulmain.
Do. Ship Bucephalus, W. J. Bell, to Calcutta.
Passengers from Madras.—Mrs. De Bude, col. Underwood, major Bude, and capt. Alcock.
Do. Ship Northumberland, R. C. Warner, to Calcutta.
Passengers.—Mesdames Lyall and child, Meares, and child, Dr. McDonald, capt. Keane, messrs. Bramley, Pakenham, Simpson, Skinner, and Rose.
Do. Barque Intrepid, R. H. D. Towle, to the Northern Ports.
Passengers.—Mesdames Porter and child Cotton and 3 children, Johnstone. and child, miss Eades, H. Porter, Esq. Rev. mr. R. Johnstone, E. Lenares, Esq capt. Gottreaux, and Cotton, 4 War and Officers, 5 Females and 33 Male Servants.
Do. 2, Ship Seringapatam, W. F. Hopkins to Calcutta
Passengers.—Mesdames Collnett and Daniel, miss Colnett, Major General Sir Robert Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H. Major Colnett 17th N. I. capts. Daniel and Bates, messrs. Palmer, Smith and Thompson, cadets, mr. Anderson Merchant.
Do. Barque Boubon, A. Stuart to China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th Sept., at the Governor's Chapel, Malta, Lieut. Frederick Holland, R. N. second son of the late Swinton Colthurst Holland Esq of Rochampton, Surrey, to Susan Christian, eldest Daughter of Samuel Christian Esq. of Malta

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Arrah, on the 21st September, the lady of George Field. esq. of a daughter.
At Cuttack, on the 12th September, mrs. Mary Dorathy Kuller, of a son.
At Calcutta, on the night of the 21st Sept., the wife of mr. L. L. Rousseau, post master of Kedgeree, of a daughter.
At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 27th Sept., mrs. W. H. Wallis, of a son.
At Lucknow, on the 21st Sept., the lady of captain George Mytton Hill, pension pay master, of a daughter.
At Bishop's College, on Friday the 30th Sept. the wife of the revd principal Withers, of a son.
At Calcutta on the 29th Sept., the lady of W. R. Luckersteen, esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta, on the 24th Sept., by the rev dr. Charles, J. D. Herklots, esq. of Berhampore, to miss Mary Laing.

DEATHS.

At Cuttack, on the morning of the 21st September, mrs. Mary Dorathy Kulier, the beloved wife of mr. James Kuder. aged 24 years, 7 months and 11 days.
At Calcutta, on the 29th Sept., Frances, the wife of mr. David Walter Madge, aged 22 years and 9 days.
At Saugor, Central India, on the morning of the 18th Sept., after an illness of upwards of 12 months, Laura Lydia, the eldest daughter of capt. and mrs. Butler, 3d regt. N. I., aged 6 years and 7 months.
At Meerut, on the 18th Sept., Sarah Mary Anne, the infant daughter of assistant surgeon E. Edlin and mrs. Edlin, H. A. aged 10 months.
At Futteghur, on the 17th Sept., Richard Wilford, son of lieut. Toulmin, 63d N. I. aged 1 year and 3 months.

CALENDAR—Oct. 31 Days 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON D. H. M.
F.	14		7 30	8 6	
S.	15		8 38	9 6	
Sun.	16	21st Sunday after Trinity	9 8	9 34	
M.	17	Etheldreda.	9 52	10 7	
T.	18	St. Luke.	10 23	10 42	
W.	19		10 59	11 14	○ 19 4 4 M.
Th.	20		11 27	11 41	

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 9.

WEEKLY INSPECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Mr. Editor.—Ever since *Halt left Wheel, March*, was changed into *Right Shoulders Forward*, all regularity and order has appeared to me to have lost place, and any unfortunates, daring to advance one word in favor of caution or precaution, have been sneered at as fools, or twitted as alarmists. Amidst the prevailing laxity, the discontinuance of weekly inspections of *Arms and Accoutrements* in the native regiments is one of the points most remarkable and reprehensible. Up to the time of Sir David Leighton quitting the Adjutant General's Office, the weekly inspection in the Army was like clock work, taking place every Saturday evening; but now the thing is considered antiquated and ridiculous, though I make no doubt that in the 12th Regt. N. I. (the Detachments of which have been moving about Candahar, &c. with such safety (the practice has rigidly been adhered to, because the 12th has a thoroughly steady and good officer at the head of it; a man, that *every* man in his regiment knows, can and will inquire into all that has happened during an absence. The weekly inspection went far to make the officers know their men and indeed its advantages are too obvious to need recital.

What a contrast between the manner in which the Force destined for Scinde in the time of Sir Charles Colville, was got up, and the manner in which Sir J. Kean's Force was prepared or scrambled together. Who will say that if the least method had governed our advance to Candahar and Cabul, Sir Henry Fane's words would not have been verified; which words were "there will not be a shot fired." One would think, from what we have seen of late, that the sole duty of the superior functionaries lay in giving vent to occasional ebullitions of passion. Every thing like the proper spirit of temperate and methodical attention to public business seems to have vanished. Sir Robert Sale the first Winter at Cabul, was abused for *exercising the poor overworked men*, it was quite unnecessary and cruel!!? E.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Amicus" has been received, and the letter of the 23rd September in the U. S. Gazette referred to—We think "Amicus" will on reflection see, that the publication of his letter of the 22nd September could not possibly be considered as of public interest—it ought properly, if at all, to be inserted in the Journal to which it was originally addressed—No matter how interesting to the individual a communication may be, it ought not to be inserted in a Public Journal unless it possess some thing of general interest—or involve some principle—the letter received is purely personal. We say so much to justify our omission of this, as well as several other letters, written on similar principles—We shall be happy to hear from "Amicus" on the other subjects mentioned in his Postscript.

The letter of "Observer," extracting particulars of a Court Martial in 1830, reflecting on the veracity of parties, in transactions of so recent a date—we must decline, with thanks—The *statute of Limitations* has run against the offence—and we do not feel it would be either safe or justifiable to revive it

"Scrutator's" Language is too violent for our peaceful columns—we only delight in *hard knocks* given to Affghan miscreants, and the other enemies of our country—but terms and epithets of the force and personality, contained in "Scrutator's" last, with reference to a literary opponent, are unsuited to our sober views.

Ed. B. C.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1842.

We have received papers from Calcutta to the 1st, Madras the 5th and Delhi the 1st Instant. For China news we refer to copious extracts—we present our Readers with as much English news, as we found time to string together and transfer into our columns. It will be found on perusal of the London papers, that the most woe-begone conclusions were drawn, and the most gloomy anticipations formed, regarding our Affghan position and prospects. However with scarcely an exception, the Home Journals cry shame at the man who could contemplate withdrawal under present circumstances—all unite in asserting the necessity for the redemption of the national honor, in the release of the Prisoners—The tide of popular favor will turn, and Lord Ellenborough be deemed worthy of an Earldom at least—We will offer no obstacle to his obtaining a step in the Peerage, but we cannot answer for the line of conduct the *Times* may adopt—seeing that Lord Ellenborough withheld his confidence from our cotemporary, and thereby suffered him, from lack of knowledge, to delude our excellent friend *John Bull*, whereby the *Times* has fallen into great disrepute as an authority.

The Steamer *Tenasserim* arrived at Calcutta on the morning of the 4th instant from China—with a second Edition of the China news, of which the *first* is already before our Readers.

China.—The publication of the Official documents has put our Readers in possession of the most important portion of the news from China—but there is frequently considerable interest in contemplating the various opinions formed upon the same state of facts by persons in different situations and professions. We have received several letters from private friends, the shortcontents of which we hope will not be without interest, to some at least, of our readers. An Officer on board one of H. M's. Ships says:—

"On the evening of the 20th, the signal was made to land troops, and boats and steam vessels to be employed. It seem that in consequence of Wo sung being yielded to the Naval Arms, some foolish jealous feeling had caused an arrangement that the army would take this—Instead of the whole force being landed at the same point—The General was with two or three thousand men at the right extremity of the town, and the Major General at the other with his Brigade. They knew not where to find each other, and the Major General, I fancy, seeing that he was losing time and finding himself in possession of some scaling ladders—having the Rocket troop and the 55th Queens &c. (in all about a couple of thousand) at his command—Ethersey, of the Auckland, the only vessel employed, threw some well directed shot but having failed in making a breach, a gallant little band plunged ashore against the wall and up they went—Lieut. Cuddy of the 55th was the first on the wall—After that the place was our's, and taken by old Schoddle before the General knew well where he was. The pillage, the destruction of life by suicide was dreadful. I landed two days after the day to look about me and the place which must have a few days before contained a million at least (qy.) was deserted, all the principal shops broken into, furniture destroyed and trampled on &c. Well, well,—the troops reembarked (save two thousand left in possession here) and the squadron with transport sailed for Nankin on the 2nd, 3d and 4th of this month—leaving *Calliope, Dido* and *Endymion* as stop-gaps to the canals and creeks. We have already 105,000 pounds worth of silver on board, sent as ransom of some small place in the neighbourhood. I rather think they will be knowing enough to make this go as part payment. We take on board a good deal more and start with it for Bombay in about ten days."

Another letter mentions:

"On the 20th, all was signed by the Commissioners, and a private ratification in the Emperor's hand to the same. He therein expresses that he takes it as a compliment his own signature has been demanded, is highly satisfied with all arrangements and has asked, if he should send a mandarin to the British Court, would he be well received. The Admiral, it is said has replied that should he wish to do so, a Frigate should be placed at his service, and of course he would be well received —calliope goes home directly—Lieut Moorsom and Mr. Lock, mate of *Endymion* go home in her—and the *Blonde* with several others will follow shortly—The changes that have taken place here are—

Coulter, master of *Cornwallis* to *Blonde*.
Jackson, do. of *Endymion* to *Cornwallis*.
Wills do. of *Columbine* to *Endymion*.
Lieut. Horton of *Endymion* to *Dido*, vice Eden exchanged.
Surgeon Liddell, supy. of Flag to *Nimrod*, vice Campbell, invalid.
Assistant-surgeon Stanley, of do. to *Cyrene*.
Commander Richards of *Cornwallis*, with despatches is on board the Sesostris, which takes this and sails at daylight. Our destination is unchanged—sickness still prevails in the whole squadron—Gator, mate of *Calliope*, died a few days ago at Golden Island; there are now buried there Major Uniache of *Cornwallis*
Lieut. Archeley, R. M. of *Endymion* and Mate Gator of *Calliope*.

Gunnell was appointed to *Dido*. We have 70 cases on list, one half from Dysentery—only one has died, altho' it is of the worst kind. We only wait the arrival of a little more of the ransom, and *hurrah!* up goes the anchor! Richards, clerk of the *Endymion* is appointed to Cornwallis; Ellis of *Cornwallis* to *Endymion*."

Another of H. M. Naval Officers writes to the following effect:—Chin-keang-foo, 31st August 1842.

"We have a great extent of the city wall invested by our forces almost within gun shot distance Every thing ready to commence operations at a moment's notice—we have got nearly 30 pieces of artillery in the field, sappers and miners &c. in fact all we want

There is one great drawback however, our troops are very sickly, and I am afraid in case of necessity, tomorrow, a sufficient number could not be mustered to carry the town—the cool weather is coming fast, and the fellows will pluck up their strength and spirits, and then od help the Fookies, if they shew any airs—they are in a dire funk in the city—The Lord keep them so!

Three high Mandarins, the Emperor's uncle Yung; the Governor of these two provinces, Keepoo, and the Tartar General Isaphen, Commander in chief, came off on the 20th, attended by a numerous train of Mandarins of various classes, to pay their respects to the Plenipo—Admiral and General.—The *Cornwallis* was appointed the place of meeting—A Steamer was in attendance on them, to take them from the shore to the flag ship—When they stepped from the shore to the Steamer the were saluted with 3 guns from the *Cornwallis*, the number they fire themselves on such occasions When they came on board the big ship, they were met at the gangway, by two naval captains, and the secretary of Legation, who conducted them aft to the poop or rather near the poop on the quarter deck, where the Plenipo.—Admiral and Commissioners all as stiff as crutches, in the full dress and tougery of their offices; when the tokies approached near, our bigwigs advanced a couple of steps toward them with majestic mien,—the tokies cunchinned, the Englese, took off their castors and bowed, and when both parties were sufficiently approximated, they shook *paws* most cordially and then retired to the Cabin to rest after so much labour. The marines were drawn up on the Quarter deck as a guard of honor, the seamen dispersed around the upper deck, and the ship was full of naval officers all in their full uniforms, which gave every thing a brilliant appearance, when they came on the side they had not time to recover from the dazzling effect of what they saw when the band struck up "God save the Queen," and completed their bewilderment. They were really astonished and amazed. They were afterwards shewn round the ship, which they admired and wondered at much, you may fancy people who never before saw anything larger than one of their own junks brought for the first time to see a line of battle ship. They had some *tiffin*, at which *some of the Mandarins got drunk* on cherry cordial and brandy, and all then left highly delighted and pleased. Our people went a few days after to return the visit of the Celestials. They were received in a joss house outside the city wall. Nothing worthy of notice occurred—they had a guard of Tartar soldiers, a whole host of mandarins, a *band* and a tiffin of sweet meat and *samchoo*. A good deal of ceremony—this may give you some idea of the meeting."

The *London Times* mentions the general indignation with which people regard the treachery, attributed to the *French Government*, in giving a false color to the news from India, by the French Telegraphic despatch, professing to give its leading points—it appears to have had a serious though but momentary, effect not only upon the funds of our own and other countries, but upon produce and every description of property, "and this, as they are firmly persuaded, from motives of a personal and sordid nature."

The Queen's visit to Scotland is a most fruitful theme for the Home Journals. If accounts, be true, Her Majesty has been fully compensated by the *general* loyalty of her Northern Subjects, for the *particular* disloyalty of the *Regicides* of the Pistol and Pipestopper. Lord Errol is an instance of the danger and inconvenience, sometimes arising, from being "too great a man"—he has been left behind and did not attend the Royal progress "in consequence of the almost unlimited power possessed by the Hereditary Great Constable of Scotland." It appears that in all public processions and ceremonies he is the right hand man of the Sovereign, and as this would be a usurpation of the place and privilege of Prince Albert—his company and attendance were dispensed with—His Lordship's Ancestor having been a favorite with *the Bruce*, has cost the Earl many a good feed of "Finnin Haddies" and other Northern delicacies.

The Chartist leader, White, has been committed to the county gaol, says the Birmingham Gazette, Bail was offered, but refused, as insufficient. A reward of £100 has been offered for the apprehension of Peter Murray McDouall, better known by the name of Dr. McDouall, a Chartist Lecturer.

The *United Service Gazette* of September 3d says' "The very notion of withdrawal from the Affghan country, without having first released the Prisoners in the custody of Akbar Khan, and chastised the treacherous and brutal Affghans for their atrocities, is universally scouted, and the measures which have been taken by Lord Ellenborough for the formation of an Army of Reserve of 20,000 men, under Sir Jasper Nicolls, would seem to discredit the rumor that the troops will be recalled until they have avenged their slaughtered countrymen, and removed the stain, which has been inflicted on the honor of the Anglo-Indian Army. To sneak out of the country with a savage, powerful, and insolent enemy at our heels, would be a disgrace, setting other considerations aside, which cannot be thought of with patience." What will the *Bombay Times* say to this demonstration of true British-Spirit! Why of course, he will say—the Editor of *U. S. G.* is either mad, or a fool, or *both*!!

The *Bell's New Weekly Messenger* of the 4th Sept. under the impression that a retreat from Affghanistan had been ordered, says: "It is with feelings of pain—we may truly affirm of the deepest humiliation as Britons, that we refer to the details conveyed to us by the last Indian Mail." Again "The bravest of the brave," the heroes of Jellalabad—those whom the Queen in the very last Gazette, distinguished in the British Army, by a compliment unusual in a Sovereign to bestow—have it seems, been basely abandoned to their fate. Lord Ellenborough had ordered the retreat of all the English troops west of the Indus. That fatal—that cowardly—that destructive measure, which the Tory papers attempt to deny, is now proved. Had no such order been issued—the Heroes of Jellalabad must long since have led the van of a conquering army, while *now*, they are basely infamously forsaken, and we suppose that before this time sickness and despair have completed their work—and the savages of Affghanistan will soon be pointing out to Russian officers, the place where the bones of the unavenged Englishmen are bleaching in the sun."

We would humbly beg to know what the *Bombay Times* says to this? *Is the Messenger mad too?*

The *Morning Chronicle* of the 6th Sept. 1842, after a good deal of constitutional and "true-British-feeling" indignation about the rumoured retreat—says:—"*All parties* now agree that the prisoners at all events must not be abandoned. For the murder of our envoy, and the treasherous butchery of our Soldiers, the Tory Journals evidently think it quite enough to repeat the cry that this envoy and these troops were sent there by the Whigs. But, the prisoners, including women and children even Peel's majority, which we are significantly reminded was strong enough to carry the Income Tax, *is not* strong enough to carry Lord Ellenborough through his abandonment of them. They must be recovered." Will the *Times* call the *Chronicle* too, a maniac? Verily, *Times*!—you have a great deal to answer for in misleading the whole of the British Press and British Public—*they* were the *real insane* to listen to your trumpet sounding a Retreat. They will know you better for the future. You seem to be sadly disregarded in your advocacy of a Retreat—All, or nearly all the Home Press repudiates you—Where are your converts?

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council feels the highest gratification in publishing for general information, the following Despatches from His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and from Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, Naval Commander in Chief in China, forwarding copy of a Circular issued on the 20th August last, to the British Subjects in China, announcing the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace with the High Commissioners appointed by the Emperor of China on the terms therein specified.

In honor of this important event, achieved by the skill and valour of the combined Forces serving in China, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B., and Major General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., and securing by a glorious Peace the most important advantages to the British Nation, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a Royal Salute be fired from the Garrison of Bombay this day, and that the whole of the Troops in Garrison be paraded tomorrow morning for the purpose of firing a Feu-de-joie and having this order explained to them.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased also to direct, that the same ceremonies be observed in the different Garrisons, and at the several Stations of the Army of this Presidency, on the receipt of this Order.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. Willoughby, Secy. to Govt.

No. 146.

From
His Excellency Sir H. Pottinger, Bt.
Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China.
To
The Honorable Sir George Arthur, Bart. K.C.H.
Governor &c. &c. &c.
Bombay.

Dated, Steam Frigate "Queen" Yang-tse-kiang, off Nanking, 29th August 1842.

Honorable Sir,

I have great satisfaction in doing myself the honor of forwarding for your information a copy of my Circular of this date to Her Majesty's Subjects in China.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) Henry Pottinger,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. in China has extreme gratification in announcing to Her Majesty's Subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed, with the Chinese High Commissioners, deputed to negociate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most important Provisions.

1. Lasting Peace and Friendship between the two Empires.
2. China to pay Twenty-one Millions of Dollars in the course of the present and three succeeding years.
3. The Ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, to be thrown open to British Merchants, Consular officers to be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just Tariffs, of import and export (as well as inland Transit) duties to be established and published.
4. The Island of Hong Kong to be ceded in perpetuity of Her Britannic Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors.
5. All Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, (whether Natives of Europe or India) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese Empire to be unconditionally released.
6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor under his Imperial Sign Manual and Seal to all Chinese Subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under the British Government or its officers.
7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both Governments.
8. On the Emperor's assent being received to this Treaty, and the payment of the first instalment Dollars 6,000,000, Her B. M's. Forces to retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and the Military Posts at Chinhai to be also withdrawn, but the Islands of Chusan and Kolangsoo are to be held until the Money Payments and the arrangements for opening the Ports be completed.

In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. purposely refrains from any detailed expression of his own sentiments as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion, and valour, which have distinguished the various grades, from the highest to the lowest of all arms of Her Majesty's combined Forces, during the contest that has led to these momentous results. The claims which have been thus established will be doubtless acknowledged by the Highest Authorities. In the meantime, H. M's. Plenipotentiary congratulates Her Majesty's Subjects in China on the occasion of a Peace, which, he trusts and believes will, in due time, be equally beneficial to the Subjects and interests of both England and China.

God save the Queen.

Dated on board the Steam Frigate "Queen" in the Yang-tze keang river, off Nanking, this 26th day of August, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M's. Plenipotentiary.
(True Copy) G. A. Malcolm, Secy. of Legation.

No. 17.

From His Excellency Vice Admiral
Sir W. PARKER, K. C. B.
Naval Commander in Chief, China.
To The Honorable the Governor in Council
of Bombay.

Dated Cornwallis, off Nanking, 30th Augt. 1842.

Sir—It is with the highest gratification, that I announce to the Bombay Government, that a Treaty of Peace was yesterday signed by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and the High Commissioners appointed by the Emperor of China on the Terms stated in the accompanying Paper, which has been obligingly furnished to me by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, and I beg to offer my congratulations on this important event.

The Sesostris is ordered with the Despatches, to give the earliest intelligence to Her Majesty's Government; and the Auckland will follow with the Ratification as soon as it is received from Pekin.

I cannot detach those Vessels without conveying my unqualified approbation of the conduct of Commanders Ethersey and Ormsby, as well as Lieutenant Hewitt of the Medusa, and Acting Lieutenant Roberts of the Ariadne, while the latter Vessel was in company with me, and all their Officers and Men of every Rank and description. They have equally participated with Her Majesty's Ships in every description of Service with most becoming zeal, gallantry, and good discipline, and I have sincere pleasure in bringing their good conduct and valuable services, under the favorable consideration of the Bombay Government.

I have &c.
(Signed) W. PARKER,
Vice Admiral

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, Oct. 1.

We have kept our columns open to the latest moment in expectation of a despatch from Simla, or, at least, some letters giving particulars of the engagement mentioned in our correspondence given below, as well as of the arrival of General Pollock at Kabul, more especially as letters from Simla mention, that news has arrived from Peshawur in six days. The purport of these is said to be much the same as we publish, although some other rumours are given; the enemy, after the engagement, were driven by Pollock in great style up the Huft Kothul, whilst our Cavalry got into their rear and forced them back on our Infantry, they managed, however, to get into a fort on the summit of the hill where they remained shut up; it was not precisely known whether Ukbar Khan is in the fort or whether he escaped into the rear of our troops; Kabul is said to be nearly deserted, but Colonel Palmer and the other prisoners from Ghuzni are still there. We give our letters, and as the communication between Gundamuck, Pollock's camp, and Jellalabad, appear so very precarious, our readers must be prepared to read letters made up from verbal accounts given by natives and sometimes consequently contradictory: we look anxiously for the dispatches which will set us all right as to the actual position of Generals Nott and Pollock, and should any thing arrive of importance either by dawk or express, we shall not lose a moment in publishing it.

General Pollock's camp, Tezeen, 12th Sept. 1842.

"Our camp is in the highest spirits. No obstacles to obstruct our march to this place This little affair, with some 3 or 4,000 Affghans at Jugdullack, was of short duration, and brought on by ourselves, for perceiving so great a number in force, our General thought it best to dislodge them at once; this brought on some skirmishing, and as the Affghans are better hands at that kind of warfare than we are, our loss was somewhat more than expected, it being 64 killed and wounded. This evening, however, all dispersed, and we have not seen any thing of them since. To-morrow, however, we expect some sharp work, for report gives out, that a large force is now in the Khoord Kabul Pass, and that Ukbar Khan commands in person; if this is true, we shall have to fight for it, but we fear for nothing, having stout hearts and willing hands for the work, sufficient to accomplish the overthrow of any number that could be brought against us. On the morning of the 15th instant (a day later than expected) we shall pitch our camp upon the same ground as the old race-course at Kabul, Pollock has just heard from Nott, who does not expect to reach Kabul until the 20th, having more work cut out at Ghuznee than he expected. We shall very soon see what the renowned Ukbar intends doing—at present, it would appear, he has an idea to die game. I have just now been revolving in mind what will be his fate, but I am undecided as to his viewing it in the same light as I do; if he does he will make his last will and testament forth with, and should he possess any thing of interest or value, leave it jointly to his two friends of Calcutta and Bombay, as a memento of grateful recollection, in return of praise bestowed and for the immortal reputation which the wise men have respectively done their best to hand down to future generations. Had I not some knowledge of conductors of the public press, I should, perhaps, wonder what are the ideas entertained, now that our army is again before Kabul, seeking redress, and poor Akbar lurking; but knowing that these characters make use of evasives, excuses, holes, that mistakes are frequently inserted owing to want of information, or from too much *incorrect* information from correspondents whereby the gentle reader is gull'd and the lenient public lull'd, I am at no loss to discover the ease with which these people retain their editorial seat, or with which they manage to get out of every scrape, and shew a much bolder face, than a debtor on his return from the Fleet. As my next letter will be addressed to you from Kabul, I hope you will find it more interesting than this will prove to be, but I must not forget to inform you that there is no certainty of any letters reaching Delhi, for the communication between this and Gundamuck is all but closed, and I understand the dawks are frequently robbed in the Khyber Pass. So your readers must try and make themselves contented with what reaches you in safety."

Gundamuck, 15th September 1842.

"Here we are still, with the dak roads both above this and below Jellalabad closed, so that no letters go out to Peshawur, nor any received at Jellalabad from the provinces, a nice state to be in certainly; however this cannot last long, as a letter dated the 12th was received from MacGregor, saying, "we are getting on very well, we march to-morrow to Ahoord Kabul, and force the pass the next day, when we shall consider the place our own." Nott gained a grand victory at Nanee, and was not expected at Kabul till the latter end, or rather not before the 20th of this month, whereas Pollock would be there to-day, that is if all has gone well with him which we understand it has, as last evening during dinner time a man came rushing into our mess tent, and claimed a reward for his good news. He said that Ukbar Khan had, with two guns and a large force, advanced on Tezeen, beyond Kubbee-i Jubbar, that Pollock had met him there and after a good deal of firing, Pollock had taken the two guns from that arch-fiend Ukbar, and that he was in full flight for Bameean, by the lower passes, whence he intended taking his prisoners by the Hazareh country to Herat, his only place of refuge. Here we are quite quiet, not even had a single shot fired at us since we came away with our supplies are coming in very slowly at present, but I dare say, that the news of Kabul being once more in our power, will have a wonderful effect upon those affghans.

P. S.—News has just come in from the Noy Bazie? that Mahomed Ukbar Khan has run away to a place called Soorkab in the Khazie country, above Tezeen, and that the account of the flight was correct, that Pollock had immediately mounted his cavalry, and sent them through the pass, and that they had reached all safe, when they marched, and were to be in Kabul this day. If we could only get the prisoners all would be right."

Camp Jellal bad, 10th September.

"News has arrived in the Bazar (as I've report of course) that Akbar Khan has been well thrashed at the Aheyd Kabul pass on the morning of the 5th instant, that himself and Army fled, and that we made the best of our way towards Bameen, but no particulars have arrived, but do we expect a full and correct account for some days, but as usual have it so soon as it comes in. The Squadron of Cavalry for Gundamuck have not left, owing to the want of carriage, and how we are to return to the provinces, God only knows, for when we can't find carriage to transport a squadron 4 marches, what are we to do, when all our force is ordered away. Five companies of the 6th Native infantry are in charge of grain and bhoosa &c. at Futtehabad; they were attacked three nights running, also the Cojuck not a dog has barked at us, and from all I can learn there is no chance of our being molested between this and Sir Kur. Tomorrow's march is a bad one, as we have to cross the Bulan stream twenty times, once over this march, the rest of the road is plain sailing at the way to Ferozepoor. In some parts of Scinde we may suffer for a want of water, but not to any serious extent. We are now beginning to travel at a good rate, and as it will be till we get to the banks of the Indus. We halt two days at Dadur, and will be at Sukkur about the 2nd October. There is a talk of sending Prince Timoor up to Ferozepoor by the Steamer!"

It is with sincere gratification we are enabled to announce that instructions have been issued for the continuation of the works of the great Ganges canal, although the scale on which they are to be carried on is, for the present, very small (2 lakhs per annum.) We trust the state of the finances will soon be such as to enable the Government to add to the sum devoted to this grand object.

Delhi.—The small arms and ammunition intended for the use of the Army of Reserve, left Delhi this morning, in progress to Ferozepoor; also a Company of the 15th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Edwardes, for Dhera.

Kurnaul.—"The weather is again very hot and the sickness amongst natives and Europeans really appalling, lucky is the man who can get away from such a station as this has lately become. I can tell you nothing about the Army of Reserve but our preparations still continue; if it serves no other purpose it has given us something to speculate upon. A letter from Loodiannah says we may shortly expect Captain Mills here with the Affghan prisoners under his charge; they have loudly protested against their progress *down* the country, but it is thought that their removal may prevent our unfortunate countrymen and women being carried beyond the confines of Affghanistan."

Nagpoor, 16th *September*.—I am now able to state for a certainty what native regiments are coming here, the 2d light cavalry from Jaulnah and 29th native infantry from the same place to be temporarily stationed at Kamptee.

Two companies of the 43d native infantry, belonging to the Nagpore subsidiary force marches this morning for Seonee to relieve a similar detachment of the 62d proceeding to join their regiment, as it is fully expected their services will be required in Bundlecund. The field force from this station for Bundlecund will march on the 15th of next month."

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

A dreadful explosion took place yesterday afternoon in the China Bazaar, attended with the destruction of between twenty and thirty human lives. It appears that three gentlemen went to a shop in the Bazaar—one of them a Mr. Hudson, the son of the Attorney, to buy gun powder. After examining some canisters, he was leaving the shop when the explosion took place. Two or three houses were thrown down by the concussion, and a great many persons injured, besides the 26 whose dead bodies are now lying in the Medical College dead houses.—Englishman, Oct. 1.

We regret to hear that a frightful accident, attended with great loss of life, occurred last evening between 4 and 5 o'clock in the Old China Bazaar. If the version we have heard be true, it was occasioned by the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder, which blew up through an European incautiously smoking a cheroot near the place it was stored. Some twenty or thirty natives have been admitted into the wards of the Medical College Hospital, dreadfully burnt and mutilated; and the dead house of the above Institution has been filled with the bodies of unfortunate beings who were killed on the spot. The European it is said was blown to pieces. The loss of life is as yet unknown, as some were conveyed to other Hospitals. Some six or eight houses were blown down. We shall give a detailed account of this melancholy event to-morrow.—Ibid.

Letters of the 5th, from Kwettah, mention, that General England's force was to retire through the Bolan in three Brigades; the 1st to start on the 8th—the 2d, about the 20th—and the 3d and last, under the immediate command of the General, on the 1st October. The tribes around are represented as being perfectly quiet.—Hurkaru, Sept. 28.

Sept. 24.—The papers announce, that four ladies have taken the veil at the Nunnery recently established in Calcutta, and that three Protestant Children, who had been sent there for education, have been removed.—Friend of India, Sept. 29.

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MADRAS.

A convocation of the Knights Templars and the Knights of Malta, attached to the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, No. 1, took place, we are informed, on Monday evening at the Masonic Temple on the Beach, it being now considerably more than a year since these distinguished orders of the Masonic body assembled together. It is well known that the Masons of this Presidency have, in Lord Elphinstone, lost a most zealous and worthy Brother, under whose auspices Masonry has greatly flourished; it will therefore be some satisfaction to our Masonic readers to learn that J. C. Morris, Esq. the zealous D. P. G. Master, has been deputed and duly empowered by his Lordship to carry on the working of Masonry, until another Provincial Grand Master shall be duly called to fill this high and important post. We are uncertain whether the noble Marquis belongs to the craft or not, but are informed that his son Lord John Hay, holds the office of a Provincial Grand Master in Scotland.—*Spectator, October 5.*

We regret to see announced the death of Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Tolson, 10th Regiment N. I. at Cuddalore, on Thursday last.—*Ibid.*

BURMAH.

Maulmain papers to the 7th of September, reached us yesterday. They mention, that the cholera was very prevalent in Burmah, and that it was creating great havoc among the people. We have also received a letter from a valued correspondent; but it, unfortunately, deals in so many personalities, that we are, reluctantly, compelled to leave out all but a small section of it, which we subjoin:—

"Since the Steamer's departure, the transports Princess Royal and Elphinstone have left, each with small detachments of H. M.'s 51st Regiment, for Madras, having brought over an equal number of the 84th. The Dauntless and Headquarter ship Ann. are now here, and rumour says, are to be detained for service, waiting Mr. Commissioner Blundell's return from Martaban.

"There is a report that our Rulers have again got the fear of Tharawadii before their eyes, and that our Commissioner visits your city to lay before the Supreme Government the strong necessity for keeping both Regiments here, to save it from being eaten up alive, or until our neighbour King (honest man) can supply his Commissariat, without having recourse to us half-starved whites."

RANGOON, 7th SEPTEMBER.—The cholera has made and is making dreadful ravages in Burmah. This goes by the Carnatic, which ship has been here nearly four months. Such is of the effects of cholera on the trade, that the *Eliza Ann*, Capt. Poulson has been here 10 days and cannot get purchasers for a cargo of cocoanuts. I hear that a boat was yesterday picked up with a child in it, off Rangoon, having the corpse of the father and mother in the boat. The boat had been pushed off from every inhabited place. The Phoonghees have taken the child under their care.

About a month ago two whirl-winds, on two succeeding days, at the same hour, came over from the Dallah side, in the same direction, near to Mr. Staig's premises. They threw up stones from the water's edge as if thrown from a mortar, burst open a door of the godown and broke down trees and palings, which fell in the contrary direction to that which the whirlwind was progressing—that is to the N. E. The history of these whirl-winds could it be obtained, might be of assistance to the storm historian, in his researches."—*Hurkaru, Sept. 29.*

SINGAPORE.

From the Straits Messenger, Sept. 13.

AUG 30.—By a private letter from Batavia, dated the 20th August, we learn that a very destructive fire had broken out at Sourabaya, which had consumed the Government godowns, the loss of property therein being estimated to exceed two millions of Guilders, besides a loss to the Manilla trappay of 8000 piculs of Sugar, and 1800 cases of piece goods, tea, coffee, &c.

SEPT. 6TH.—The *Canton Press* has published extracts from a proclamation by the Chinese, in which they represent that the English had requested the aid of the French in prosecuting the war, but that they had refused when told by the Chinese the occasion of hostilities, which was that the English were desirous of inundating the country with poisonous Opium. We believe this proclamation had been called forth in consequence of the appearance of a French ship of war on the North-East coast. The reply of the French Commander to the proclamation we insert elsewhere.

7TH. We learn by a private letter from *Woosung*, extracted from which we publish elsewhere, that with the exception of a mate of a ship who it they have retained as a hostage, the whole of the English prisoners in the hands of the Chinese have been given up. The Chinese expected by this unlooked-for act of generosity to conciliate the English, and prevent the threatened attack on Hang-chow-foo.

12TH.—By private letters from Malacca we learn that the Gun-boat at that station had succeeded in capturing, off Pulo, besar *seventeen* Pirate boats and their crews, amounting in the aggregate to *fifty* persons. If this intelligence be true the commander and crew of the Gun boat deserve great praise for such unusual activity, and ought certainly to be rewarded by the government.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MESSENGER OFFICE, 20th September, 1842.

Our private advices represent the state of the Opium market to be very flattering; prices have risen, and the demand for the drug was rather animated. A large quantity exported on the Rob Roy from this port had met with quick sale at highly remunerative prices, and several orders for the purchase of Opium for that market are expected.

Our own market still continues without activity for all description of British Goods, but the approaching Bugis season may effect some alteration for the better.

Ale—Scarcely a single cask of good in the place, and a moderate importation would realize our highest quotations.

Madeira, & Oldmady's Sherry—Anchors and Chains are in no demand, Europe coordage Coach enquired after. A large stock of Hams and Cheeses are in the place, and the demand limited.

Maddapollams—Some enquiries after this description of goods, but at such rates as are hardly remunerative. Extensive sales have lately taken place, at rather long credits.

Long Cloths—The demand for these are rather languid, nor can we expect any material improvement until the season for Native Traders commences.

Muskets—Large stocks on hand but rather difficult of sale. The only transaction we have heard of is a sale of 200 fowling pieces at drs. 3½ and 200 Muskets with bayonets at drs. 2½

Woollens—In very little enquiry.

Coffee—In good demand, and we have heard of sales to some extent at our quotations, for the Continent.

Grain—Very scarce, and much enquired after.

Tea—In good demand, and prices remain firm. The shipments to Europe from the first instant, exceed 4,000 piculs.

Sugar—We have not heard of any transactions in this article.

Tin—This is an article that will always command a good market, although the prices may vary. What little of good there is in the place will fully command the prices quoted.

Since our last issue the market has materially changed for the better. In the early part of the week a sale of 10 chests of Benares was effected, at 510 to 515 drs. cash. On the 17th the drug rose higher, and a further sale of 15 chests Benares at 575 to 580 drs. was effected; but immediately after it rose to 595 drs. at which rate a further sale of 12 chests, all for cash, is reported. The price for Benares may now be quoted at 600 drs; and in consequence of the recent accounts from China, and the expectation of several orders by the Anonyma, which vessel is daily looked for, we must look to see prices advance still higher, should no supplies arrive from Calcutta in the interim. There is scarcely a chest of Patna in the place.

Cigars. No. 3 continues in demand; and first importations will scarcely rule below our present quotations.

In Freights and Exchanges we have nothing particular to notice. The quotations of the day are given in an adjoining column.

CHINA.

We have been kindly favoured with the perusal of a private letter from Hongkong, from which we extract the following:

"Hongkong, 11th September, 1842.

"The whole of the Forces return to Hongkong by Chusan and Amoy, both of which Ports together with Canton are now free to trade with the British—Hongkong ceded to the Crown, and the Chinese paying us 20 millions for the expenses of the expedition—one-third to be paid previous to evacuation of Nanking, and the remainder by and between the years 1843 and 45. There has been much slaughter on both sides—the English having 3 Captains and 4 Officers killed, 15, wounded and 200 men killed—Major Malcolm proceeds with the Despatches to England, and so does Capt. Wittingham of the General's Staff. The *Tenasserim* proceeds to Bengal direct, whilst the *Sesostris* to Bombay; so you may expect what a sensation the news of Peace will create, especially amid the gloom and despondency of the Cabool reverses. The 18th and 98th are the Corps, together with the Madras Artillery and Sappers, destined to garrison the Ports above mentioned—and a Commissariat Officer will likewise be kept at Hongkong to victual the several Outposts, &c.—Captain Ramsay I think will be the individual for this purpose."—Straits Messenger, Sept. 20.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ching-Keang-Foo, 27th July, 1842.

Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough has never derived more satisfaction from the conduct of the troops under his command than during the recent operations before Ching-Keang-Foo, and the storming and capture of the place.

The spirit which animates the troops, men as well as Officers, Natives as well as Europeans, is most gratifying, and the Lieut.-General's only difficulty is to particularize.

Sir Hugh Gough, cannot, however, pass without special notice the gallant manner in which Major General Schoedde, availing himself of his discretion to convert his division into a real attack carried the body of the place which was obstinately defended. The spirited conduct of Capt. Pears, commanding Engineers, in blowing up, at noon-day, the great Gate of the Western work, and the eagerness of the column of assault, deserve mention. The work of the column had been anticipated, Major General Schoedde being unexpectedly found in possession of the inner gateway, but Major General Burdey was afterwards hotly engaged with the Tartars within the walls.

His Excellency must also notice the great fatigue incurred by the Troops under Major General Lord Saltoun in their long and successful march to drive the enemy from his encampment on the hill.

The Lieut. General has only to regret the loss of so many gallant men, amongst whom are Lieut-Colonel Driver of the 6th M. N. I., Captain Collinson of the 18th R. I., and Lieut. Gibbons of the 49th Regiment, S. A. C. General, who nobly fell in the performance of their duty as soldiers.

Sir Hugh Gough's thanks are offered to Officers commanding Brigades and Corps, and Heads of Departments, who will be pleased to convey them to all under their respective Command.

(From the Canton Press, September 10.)

We are sorry to learn that orders have lately been issued for again detaining all junks in the outer waters on the coast of China. H. M. S. Nimrod about the end of last week entered the Broadway, and there seized three junks, which were however again released on Commander Glasse ascertaining that they had no gunpowder or other warlike stores on board. This order for the detention and searching of Junks has been occasioned, we suppose, by one having been detected with gunpowder near Namoa, of the seizure of which vessel we gave an account a fortnight since, and it has since been said that five junks were expected to arrive from Singapore with warlike stores, and for these we believe the Nimrod lay in wait without however having been successful. The Cruizer is at the Bogue for the same purpose. We regret to see H. M. Ships again interfere with Chinese trading vessels, for, although they may suffer but a momentary detention and no real loss from it, yet, not understanding the why or wherefore they are detained, they may fear for their safety, and not venture in future beyond their port, and thus obstruct the trade of Hongkong, Macao, and Canton which it seems to be the desire of the British authorities to continue undisturbed. Besides the difficulty of detecting vessels that have military stores on board, the season for junks to arrive from the southward is by this time very nearly passed, and the junks now met with, will mostly prove to be merely coasting vessels.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

We have been favored with the following letter from Captain Laird of the Chusan to Messrs. Dent & Co., which as will be seen, contains much interesting information to Capts. of vessels navigating in those seas. The Chusan left here on her voyage home on the 12th June.

Messrs. DENT & Co.

Barque Chusan, 10th August, 1842.

Gentlemen,

As we will anchor in Batavia to morrow to fill up our water and get some supplies, I beg to inform you of the arrival of the Chusan thus far on our passage ie 60 days. We had very light winds from S. E. often we left Macao, and it was 13 days before we got to the entrance of the Mindoro Sea; we had then calms for 3 days; on the 29th June a light breeze sprung up from the S. W., and am sorry so say that, that night at 9, 30 p. m. we grounded on a reef going about 3 knots, in lat. 11° 51' N. and long. 121° 30' E., not mentioned by Horsburgh, or laid down in his charts: got the long-boat, and run the stream cable and anchor out in 4½ fathoms, brought the stream cable to the windlass, and our stoutest warp for a spring to the captain, and am happy to say, succeeded in getting her off by 2 o'clock, after striking very heavily for about 5 hours, but has made no more water in consequence of getting ashore. Had very light winds till we got down to Basseelan Straits, when we got becalmed again for 5 or 6 days; got a breeze from the S. W. that took us down to the entrance of Macassar Straits & here it blew for 10 or 12 days from the Southward, that we could gain nothing. We stood over to eastward to try to windward in smooth water. In standing over on the 25th July, at midnight, saw a vessel to leaward, threw a rocket and blue light, tacked at once, found afterwards that she was on shore, but saw her off next day. We ourselves struck on another coral reef on the afternoon of the 24th, and knocked off a part of our false keel; finding we could make nothing of her between the reef and spoil, we gave them a wide berth; until the breeze moderated on the 29th; was then under single reefed topsails with maintop gallant sail for 10 days previous. After this we got very easily down Macassar Straits, and have had a good run from there till now, and am happy to say that she makes not the slightest drop more water than usual. The Castle Huntly was in company in the Sooloo sea, also an American ship, and we have only lost sight of her this day. The vessel we saw on shore was the Cyrus, whaler, Capt. Spratly; she was aground on the reef for 26 hours; he boarded us in the Straits, and gave us the following account of the different reefs and shoals not laid down in the charts, or if so, not correctly.

I shall begin at the entrance of the Mindoro sea, where Capt. Spratly says, there is a small reef or rock 9 miles to the westward of the Apo Shoal with only 9 feet water on it, very dangerous; then of the reef we were on he says the native name is "Pana katan." Three small low islands with a very extensive reef all round, from longitude 121, 30 till very near the Islands of Caravanes or Buffaloe, with a passage between them, and also between them and Simirara, and the same reef that the Francis Charlotte and Camden were wrecked on in 1839, to the S. E. of them is another low woody island, in about Lat. 11. 40. and Long. 121 40. mentioned in Horsburgh's directory, but not laid down in his charts;—a coral bank to the northward of the Dry Sandy Island, with only 4½ or 5 fathoms on it, dangerous for large ships;—in Lat. 10. 5. and Long. 121. 47, an extensive reef, which he calls the "Golconda," where she and many other vessels have struck, and right in the track of vessels. Next is one which the Barque Ann got on, which I presume you have heard before; it lies to the South West of Santa Cruz Island; also one off the same island due west, in Basseelan Straits with 10 or 12 miles between them and the Island. Capt. Spratly was one of the whalers that assisted in getting the Ann off the rock; he says he Austra lasian Packet had a very narrow escape, having gone over the same reef but at high water, and anchored inside of it. The Sooloo Islands, Capt. Spratly says, are very imperfectly laid down in the charts. The next are the Maratua or St. John's islands in the Celebes sea, where the reef off it is upwards of 30 miles farther to the Eastward, than laid down in any chart, and on this we saw Capt. Spratly's ship aground on the 25th ult., his lat. 1,54 and long. 119,8; while on the reef the water was shoal North and South as far as he could see from the masthead; but could not see Maratua; the tide, while he was on the reef, rose in the morning 7 or 8 feet and only two or three in the evening tide; he was on the reef the day after full moon, and it was high water at 4 a. m.; to the South of this are the two Haring's Islands, bearing S. E. and N. W. from each other in latitude 1° 40' and long. 119° 15', with a reef a reef all round; also a very extensive reef 4 miles South of them, where we struck.—The Bemeeze Islands lat. 1° 32', long. 118° 56', with reefs and breakers, all round them, and a shoal between them and point Ranneoongan—On the Celebes side there is a reef off Cape Donda about 10 miles to the N. E., and one off Cape Temoel to the Westward 5 or 6 miles. Capt. Spratly mentioned a number of others, but not in the track of vessels going to or coming from China, and that in the many whaling voyages he has made in these seas, he has been aground on nearly all these reefs and shoals, and never knew such a continuance of southerly winds as we experienced before we entered Macassar Straits.

We came to anchor in Batavia roads on the 11th, and will get away on the morning of the 13th.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES LAIRD.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

In the Yang tsei-kiang, Chusan, Chinhae, &c.

H. M. S.	Cornwallis,	72.	capt Richards, Senior Commanding Officer.
..	Blonde,	42.	Bearing the flag of vice-Admiral sir W. Parker, K. C. B. commander in chief; capt. T. Bourchier, C. B.
..	Thalia,	44.	capt. Hope.
..	Endymion,	44.	„ the hon'ble F. W. Grey.
..	Cantope,	28.	„ A. L. Kuper, C. B.
..	North Star,	26.	„ Sir J. E. Home, Bart.
..	Herald,	26.	„ J. Nias, C. B.
..	Dido,	20.	„ the hon'ble H. Keppell.
..	Pelican,	18.	comr. Justice.
..	Modeste,	18.	„ Watson.
..	Harlequin,	18.	„ the honble F. Hastings.
..	Columbine,	16.	„ Morshead.
..	Childers.	16.	„ Halsted.
..	Clio,	16.	„ E. Troubridge.
..	Hazard,	16.	„ Bell.
..	Wanderer,	16.	„ Seymour.
..	Serpent,	16.	„ Nevil.
..	Algerine,	10.	lt. comg. W. H. Maitland.
..	Royalist,	10.	.. Chetwood.
..	Hospital ship	Minden,	capt. Quin.
		Surveying ships.	
..	Starling,	6.	comr. Kellett.
..	Plover,	6.	„ Collinson.
		Troop ships.	
	Belleisle,		capt. Kingcomb.
	Apollo,		comr. C. Frederick.
	Sapphire,		„ Cole.
	Jupiter,		mr. comg. G. B. Hoffmeister.
	Rattlesnake,		
	Alligator,		
		Steamers.	
H. C.	Queen,		mr. comg. W. Warden.
..	Sesostris,		comr. Ormsby,
..	Auckland,		„ Etnersey. I. N.
..	Tenasserim,		„ Wall, I. N.
..	Nemesis,		lieut. W. H. Hall. R. N.
..	Pluto,		„ Tudor, R. N.
..	Ariadne,		comr. Roberts, I. N.
..	Medusa,		„ Hewett, I. N.
..	Phlegethon,		lieut. McCleverty, R. N.
..	Proserpine,		comr. Hough, R. N.
H. M.	Vixen,		comr. H. Bayes.
..	Driver,		„ Farmer.
		At Amoy.	
M. H. S.	Cambrian,	36.	capt. Chads, C. B. senior commanding officer.
..	Pylades,	18.	comr. Tindal, (absent.)
..	Chameleon,	10	lieut. Hunter.
		At Hongkong.	
..	Blenheim,	74.	Bearing the flag of Rear Admiral sir T. Cochrane, C. B. capt. sir T. Herbert, K. C. B.
..	Vindictive,	50	capt. Nicholas, C. B.
..	Nimrod,	18.	comr. Glasse.
..	Wolverine,	16.	„ Johnson.
..	Cruizer,	16.	„ Pearse.
..	Young Hebe,	4.	Wood.
H. C.	St. Hooghly,		mr. comg. Ross,
..	Memnon,		comr. Powell.

Sporting Intelligence.

GAME OF GOLF.

"This ancient amusement is peculiar to the natives of North Britain, in the same manner as Cricket seems to have been indigenous to the soil of England. To trace it to its origin might prove a task of some difficulty, when we find the most valuable institutions of civilised life, the laws and usages of the most enlightened nations, are oftentimes lost in the mist of antiquity, eluding the research of the philosopher and the inquiry of the historian. Suffice it, moreover, to state, that the word Gold is of Teutonic origin, from which the Germans have their Kolbe (a club), and the low Dutch term Kott; all denoting the same meaning Club, or Game of the Club. The precise time of its introduction into Scotland is not ascertained accurately; nor perhaps is it of much consequence to discover. As a national recreation, it appears exclusively to have belonged to the natives north of the Tweed, and at one period was prohibited to be exercised under statutable penalties, inasmuch as it then interfered with the royal game of archery. It is played with a club and ball, according to the rules hereafter subjoined. Stowe in his Survey of London describes a game in use among the school boys of the 13th century which he calls "Bandy Ball," as being played with a ball and cudgel or stick; and in all probability was the rude origin of a Gold Club.

Hand Ball which at first prevailed in France; and was called Palm Play, gave rise to the game of Rackets. The players in order to give more force to the ball, had their hands bound with tendons and cords made of gut, and hence the origin of the word Racket.

Tennis Ball, presented another game, and may be said to be a twin sister of the game of Racket. Henry the 7th and 8th, James 1st, and Charles the 2d were Tennis players, the latter had a particular kind of dress for the purpose, hence the use of the jacket, drawers and slippers by the players of modern times.

Hand Tennis, now called Fives from the circumstance of having five competitors on each side, was a very ancient amusement.

We have thus enumerated the several popular games, to which the ball gave rise, where we see that the most noble and ancient is Golf; Cricket being of modern date compared to Golf. The links of Leith is the most ancient course where this celebrated game has been played. Here Charles 1st, engaged in this delightful exercise: also James Duke of York afterwards James 2d. The latter was a distinguished Golf player and was only equalled in his day, by a shoemaker named Patterson, a native of Edinburgh. With this son of Crispin the monarch condescended to play at Golf, and after a severe contest the King was declared victorious, but the defeated craftsmen was consoled by a munificent donation.

The Thistle Golf Club, established at Edinburgh, have published the following rules to be observed in playing the game; they have arms, crest and motto.

Barry of ten, vert and argent within a border, or, charged with two golf ball in base, gules.

Crest.—A thistle bush fleuerie, proper, surmounted by two Clubs, saltier ways Sable.

Motto.—Noli me tangere.—Uniform, a scarlet single breasted coat with a green collar, and plain gilt buttons, a badge on the left breast, with the device of the Thistle; white trowsers.

RULES.

1. You must tee your ball, not nearer the hole than two clubs lengths, nor farther from it than six, and your tee must be on the ground.

2. The ball farthest from the hole to be played first.

3. You are not to change the ball struck from the tee before the hole is played out, and if at a loss to distinguish one ball from the other, neither to be lifted till both parties agree.

4. You are not to remove stones, bones, or any break club, in order to play your ball, except upon the fair green. If a ball stick fast in the ground, it may be loosened, but not lifted on the ground.

5. The player in every case shall be entitled to lift his ball, and drop it at such distance as he thinks proper behind the hazard and lose one stroke, but when he cannot get behind the hazard, without going off the green, he shall be entitled to drop his ball on the green in a line with the place where it lay.

6. If a ball be half covered or more with water on the green, the player is at liberty to take it out drop it behind the hazard, and play it with an iron, without losing a stroke; and when the ball is completely covered with fog or grass, so much thereof may be set aside, as that the player may have a view of his ball before he plays.

7. If a ball lie within the hollow formed in tenting any of the water tracks on the green, it may be taken out, dropped behind the track, and played with an iron without losing a stroke.

8. In all cases when a ball is to be dropped, the party dropping shall point the whole to which he is playing, and drop the ball over his head.

9. When the balls lie within six inches of each other, the ball nearest the whole to be lifted, till the other is played.

10. In the case of more than two balls being played in the same party; or of the match being decided by the number of strokes, as in playing for the medals or prizes, if one ball lie betwixt the other and the hole, the ball nearest the hole must be first played.

11. If a ball be stopped by accident it must be played when it lies; but if stopped by the adversary, or his caddy (the person who carries his clubs), the party who stopped the ball to lose the hole.

12. If the ball shall be lost on the green, the player shall drop another at the place where his ball was supposed to have been lost, and lose one stroke; but if it can be ascertained that the ball was lost in any of the tracks on the green another may be dropped behind the track, and played with an iron, without losing a stroke.

13. If, in striking, the club break, it is nevertheless to be accounted a stroke if you either strike the ground or pass the ball.

14. At holing you are not to mark the direction to the hole; you are to play your ball honestly for the hole, and not play on your adversary's ball not lying in your way to the hole; but all loose impediments may be removed in putting.

15. Mistakes relating to the reckoning of any particular hole, cannot be rectified after the parties have struck off for the next hole.

THE LAWS OF CRICKET.

AS APPROVED BY THE MARY-LA-BONE CLUB.

1. The ball must not weigh less than five ounces and a half, nor more than five ounces and three quarters. At the beginning of each innings either party may call for a new ball.

2. The bat must not exceed four inches and one quarter in the widest part.

3. The stump must be twenty-seven inches out of the ground; the bails eight inches in length; the stumps of sufficient thickness to prevent the ball from passing through.

4. The bowling-crease must be in a line with the stumps, six feet eight inches in length (the stumps, in the centre), with a return-crease as each end, at right angles.

5. The popping-crease must be four feet from the wicket, and parallel to it.

6. The wickets must be pitched opposite to each other by the umpires, at the distance of twenty-two yards.

7. It shall not be lawful for either party during a match, without the consent of the other, to alter the ground, by rolling, watering, covering, mowing, or beating. This rule is not meant to prevent the striker from beating the ground with the bat near where he stands during the innings, nor to prevent the bowler from filling up holes, watering his ground, or using sawdust, &c., when the ground shall be wet.

8. After rain, the wicket may be changed with the consent of both parties.

9. The bowler shall deliver the ball with one foot behind the bowling-crease, and within the return crease; and shall bowl four balls before he change wickets, which he shall be permitted to do but once in the same innings.

10. The ball shall be bowled. If it be thrown or jerked, or if any part of the hand or arm be above the elbow at the time of delivery, the umpire shall call 'no ball.'

11. He may order the striker at his wicket to stand on which side of it he pleases.

12. If the bowler toss the ball over the striker's head, or bail it so wide that it shall be out of distance to be played at, the umpire (either with or without an appeal from the party receiving the innings) shall adjudge one run to the striker, even although he attempt to hit it, which shall be put down to the score of wide balls; and such ball shall not be reckoned as any of the four balls.

13. If the bowler bowl a 'no ball,' the striker may play at it, and be allowed all the runs he can get; and shall not be put out, except by running out.

14. In the event of a change of bowling, no more than two balls shall be allowed in practice.

15. The bowler who takes the two balls, shall be obliged to bowl four balls.

16. The striker is out if the ball be bowled off, the stump bowled out of the ground.

17. Or if the ball from a stroke over or under the bat, or upon his hands (but not wrists), be held before it touch the ground, although it be hugged to the body of the catcher.

18. Or, if in striking, or at any other time while the ball is in play, both his feet be over the popping-crease, and his wicket put down, except his bat be grounded within it.

19. Or, if in striking at the ball he hit down his wicket.

20. Or, if under pretence of running a notch or otherwise, either of the strikers prevent a ball from being caught, the striker of the ball is out.

21. Or, if the ball be struck, and he wilfully strike it again.

22. Or, if running a notch, the wicket be struck down by a throw, or by the hand or arm (with ball in hand) before his foot, hand or bat be grounded over the popping crease. But if the ball be off, the stump must be struck out of the ground.

23. Or, if any part of the striker's dress knock down the wickets.

24. Or, if the striker touch, or take up the ball while in play, unless at the request of the other party.

25. Or, if with any part of his person he stop the ball, which in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's wicket shall have been delivered in a straight line to the striker's wicket, and would have hit it.

26. If the players have crossed each other, he that runs for the wicket which is put down is out.

27. When a ball is caught, no notch shall be reckoned.

28. When a striker is run out, the notch which they were running for is not to be reckoned.

29. If a lost ball shall be called, the striker shall be allowed six: but if more than six shall have been run before "lost ball" shall have been called, than the striker shall have been run.

30. When the ball has been in the bowlers' or wicket keeper's hands, it is considered no longer in play; and the strikers need not keep within their ground till the umpire has called "play;" but if the player go out of his ground with an intent to run before the ball be delivered, the bowler may put him out.

31. If the striker be hurt, he may retire from his wicket, and return to it at any time in that innings.

32. If a striker be hurt, some other person may be allowed to stand out for him but not to go in.

33. No substitute in the field shall be allowed to bowl, keep wicket, stand at the point or middle or wicket, or stop behind to a fast bowler, unless with the consent of the adverse party.

34. If any person stop the ball with his hat, the ball shall be considered as dead, and the opposite party shall add five notches to their score; if any be run, they to are have five in all.

35. If the ball be struck, the striker may guard his wicket either with his bat, or his body.

36. The wicket-keeper shall stand at a reasonable distance behind the wicket, and shall not move till the ball be out of the bowler's hand, and shall not by any noise incommode the striker, and if any part of his person be over, or before the wicket, although the ball hit it, the striker shall not be out.

37. The umpires are sole judges of fair and unfair play, and all disputes shall be determined by them, each at his own wicket—but in case of a catch, which the umpire at the wicket bowled from cannot see sufficiently to decide upon, he may apply to the other umpire, whose opinion is conclusive.

38. The umpires in all matches, shall pitch fair wickets, and the parties shall toss for the choice of innings.

39. They shall allow two minutes for each man to come in, and if he can not "play," party refusing to play shall lose the match.

40. They are not to order a player out, unless appealed to by the adversaries.

41. But if the bowler's foot be not behind the bowling-crease, and within the return crease, when he shall deliver the ball, they must, unasked, call 'no ball.'

42. If the striker run a short notch, the umpire must call, 'no notch.'

43. The umpires are not to be changed during the match, but by the consent of both parties.

LAWS FOR SINGLE WICKET.

When there shall be not more than five players on a side, bounds shall be placed twenty-two yards each in a line from the off and leg-stump.

The ball must be hit before the bounds to entitle the striker to run, which run cannot be obtained unless he touch the bowling-stump with his bat, or some part of his person; returning to the popping-crease as at double wicket, according to the twenty second law.

When the striker shall hit the ball, one of his feet must be on the ground, and behind the popping crease; other wise the umpire shall call 'no hit.'

When there be less than five players on a side, no byes nor overthrows shall be allowed.

The field's-man must return the ball so that it shall cross the play between the wicket and the bowling-stump—or between the wicket and the bounds; the striker may run till the ball shall be so returned.

After the striker shall have run one notch, if he start again, he must touch the bowling-stump, and turn before the ball shall cross the play to entitle him to another.

The striker shall be entitled to three notches for lost ball, and the same number for ball stopped with but with reference to the 29th and 34th laws at double wicket.

When there shall be more than four players on a side, there shall be no bounds. All hits, and overthrows, shall then be allowed.

The bowler is subject to the same laws as at double wicket.

Not more than one minute shall be allowed between each ball.

If the notches of one player be laid against those of another, the bets depend on the first innings, unless otherwise specified.

If the bets be made upon both innings, and one party beat the other in one innings, the notches in the first innings shall determine the bet.

But if the other party go in a second time, then the bet must be determined by the number on a score.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE LAWS OF CRICKET PROPOSED, AND SECONDED FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARY-LA-BONE CLUB IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1835; BY WHICH SUNDRY LAWS WILL APPEAR IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS:—

V. The Popping-crease must be four feet six inches from the wicket, and parrallel.

X. The Ball must be bowled. If it be thrown, or jerked, or if the hand be above the shoulder in the delivery, the Umpire must call No Ball.'

XI. At the commencement of any four balls (but without alteration during the delivery of them) the bowler may require the striker at the wicket, from which he is about to bowl, to stand on that side it which he may direct.

XII. TO BE ADDED.—When the Umpire shall have called 'Wide Ball,' one run only shall be reckoned and the ball shall be considered dead.

XXII. Or if, on running, the wicket be struck down by at brow, or by the hand, or arm (with ball in hand) before his bat (in hand), or some part of his person be grounded over the Popping-crease. But if the Balls be off, the stump must be struck out of the ground.

XXXV. That ball having been hit, the striker may guard his wicket with his Bat, or with any part of his body except his hand; that the twenty fourth Law (by which he is forbidden to touch to take up Ball) may not be disobeyed.

XLII. If, in running, either of the strikers shall fail to ground his Bat (in hand) or some part of his person over the Popping-crease, the Umpire for every such failure shall deduct two runs from the number intended to have been run; because such striker not having run home to the first instance, cannot have started in the second from the proper goal.

XLIII. NEW LAW.—The Umpire must take especial care to call 'No Ball' INSTANTLY UPON DELIVERY: 'Wide Ball' as soon as it shall pass the striker.

XLV. NEW LAW.—After the delivery of four balls, the Umpire must call 'Over;' but not until the ball shall be lodged in the wicket Keeper's, or bowler's hand: the ball shall then be considered dead; nevertheless, if an idea be entertained that either of the Strikers is out, a question may be put previously to, but not after the delivery of, the next ball.

BETS.

A LAW TO PRECEDE THE OTHERS.—No bet is payable on any match unless it be placed out or given up.

OBSERVATIONS FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE MARY-LA-BONNE CLUB IN FAVOUR OF THE ABOVE ALTERATION AND ADDITION TO THE LAWS OF CRICKET:—

The alteration of the Law No. V. is evidently in favour of the striker, and tends to render that of No. X. palatable to all performers and amateurs.

The alteration of the said Law No. X. is also favorable to the striker; for at present, many bowlers deliver the ball with the hand above the shoulder without any animadversion from the Umpire. It will, in future, be strictly confined to the shoulder, and all Umpires will be enjoined rigidly to enforce this law. The present limit of the Elbow is too difficult of discernment, and the practice does not agree with the Law, which, as it was framed by the Mary-la-bonne Club, ought invariable to be obeyed. The elevation of the hand to the shoulder is highly desirable, as it is a criterion so much more easy to be judged of by the Umpire than the elbow, and, with reasonable care on the part of all the bowlers who are now performing it is confidently expected, that the violation of this proposed Law will seldom occur in future.

The alteration of the Law No. XI. is also in favor of the striker, as it is proposed with a view of preventing him from being baulked or harassed whilst receiving each four balls. It will also prevent delay.

The addition of the XIIth Law will simplify the game, and set at rest all doubts in the mind of the

Scorer, who, at present, knows not how to register the Runs if any Byes be run. It will take from the wicket-keeper the power of stumping from a wide ball, which, at present, may possibly be claimed. This circumstance will favor the Striker, whose case, indeed, has been considered in most of these proposed alterations so much, that the best hopes are entertained that the hitting and the bowling will be placed upon an equality.

The alteration of the Law No. XII. has also the recommendation of assisting the striker: in running, he may now save his wicket with any part of his person as well as with his bat.

The alteration of the Law No. XXXV. is proposed that a clear understanding may exist, and that the XXIVth Law may not clash with it.

The Law No. XLII. as it is proposed to be indited, will be more consonant to reason than that which now exists; therefore it is recommended for adoption. It will effect a more perfect performance of his duty by the striker, as he will be very careful how he hazards the loss of two runs or possibly of four.

The new Law No. XLIV. is proposed that country Umpires may learn, and that all Umpire may perform their duty. The first part is in favor of the striker.

The new Law No. XLV. is proposed with the same view (of instructing the Umpire), and to prevent all furture misunderstandings when the word 'Over' shall have been uttered. The writer of these observations was lately engaged in a match at Brighton, when the Umpire called 'Over' whilst the strikers were running a bye; that bye was disallowed. Here again the striker will be benefitted.

The Law No. XLVI. will become a written, instead of an understood Law, which is advisable for the information of Umpires in general.

The Law respecting bets is absolutely necessary, many people imagining that the match, if not played out is decided by the first innings, and cases being continually sent up from the country for information.

Lord's Cricket Ground, Sept. 20, 1834.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, August 22.

Mohammed Ali has taken up his abode for a few weeks at a country house on the banks of the canal. His son, Said Basha, is expected down in a day or two from Cairo, and it appears that a fresh order has been given for the fleet to prepare immediately to proceed to sea, and the Pasha is not coming into town until after its departure. It is not known what the intentions of the Pasha may be in sending out his ships, and it is said here it is only to exercise the men off the harbour. The fleet will consist of the whole force, except five line of battle ships, which are in such a leaky state that they can hardly be kept afloat in the harbour. The attention of the Pasha is entirely devoted to agriculture, and his thoughts seem to be all employed in finding and adopting the means of improving the cultivation of the land. Unfortunately the wars that have so long desolated Egypt have reduced the population to such a degree that great difficulty is experienced in finding sufficient labourers to till and prepare the ground.

By the steamer *Liverpool* the following address to the Pasha of Egypt, written on vellum in a most magnificent hand, has been presented to him through Messrs. Briggs and Co:—

"At a public meeting held at the London Tavern, consisting of merchants, bankers, and others, it was resolved and carried by acclamation, 'That this meeting, impressed with a due sense of the liberal and disinterested course adopted by his Highness the Pasha of Egypt, with regard to the facilities and assistance afforded to the transit of European passengers, and the conveyance of the mails, under all circumstances, through his country, avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge the obligation thereby conferred by his Highness, and that the same be communicated to his Highness.'

"W. Crawford, Chairman."

The Pasha has not yet sent his answer to this address.

Mr. T. Wilkie, brother of the late artist, sent to the Pasha this month his portrait, begun by Sir David when here in May, 1841, and which he took with him, intending to finish it in England. The Pasha said he would take the picture if his friends thought it was like him; but as all who saw it seemed to agree that the portrait did not resemble him much, it goes back again to London by this steamer. The price demanded was 210*l.* sterling, and it is likely that Mr. Thomas Wilkie will obtain a much higher sum for it in England, it being Sir David's last work, and a most beautiful painting.

Hekekyan Bey is gone over to Suez to fix upon a plan for the hotel which the Pasha has promised to build for the Peninsular and Oriental Company. It is to be an immense building, to contain at least 85 bedrooms, and the cost will not be less than 2,500*l* sterling. The Pasha has an idea of bringing out a house of sheet iron from England for this purpose, which certainly would be a great improvement, besides being less expensive. Mr. Blondel, a Belgian traveller, who had been taken prisoner in the upper part of Abyssinia, has been released from the hands of his captors, and is now at Cartoum, through the medium of Mohammed Ali, who sent strict orders to Ahmed Pasha, Governor General of Soudan, to employ every means to liberate him. The Pasha has lately been taking into consideration the improvement of the transit through Egypt. At one time he talked of having a railroad laid down between Suez and Cairo, but the difficulties and expenses attending this work would be so very great, that he now seems determined to cut a canal through the Desert, thus having an easy and free communication by water all the way across the country. On the 19th inst. the Government sold by public auction 10,000 ardebs of wheat, which fetched an average price of 47 piasters per ardeb, equal to 19*s.* per Imperial quarter, free on board; also 10,000 ardebs of beans, and 5,000 ardebs of lentils, which found buyers at 28 piasters per ardeb, equal to 11*s.* per quarter, free on board. Prices of all seeds and grain have declined from 12 to 16 per cent. since the arrival of the English steamer. Hopes are now entertained of having a good Nile this year, and during the last fortnight the water in the river has been increasing rapidly, and on the 17th the canal of Cairo was cut, which proves that then the land began to be inundated.—*Times, September 5*

European Intelligence.

THE LATE DR. MAGINN.

(From Mr. Oastler's Fleet Papers.)

Again the mournful, deep-toned knell of death smites upon my ear, and tells me that another friend of mine is numbered with the dead! Yes, my kind friend Maginn is gone! The talented, learned and facetious Dr. Maginn is, alas! no more! His spirit has quitted its prison-house of clay, and winged its flight into the regions of an eternal world!

Had I not been sent to this place, in all probability I should never have known that justly celebrated man. His brilliant genius and sparkling wit have often enlivened my prison hours, and afforded me a rich intellectual repast. His deep store of learning rendered him a most delightful and instructive companion; and his peculiar facility of communicating that knowledge to others which he so eminently possessed gave a zest to his "chatterings" (his own expression) which enjoyment could alone appreciate.

Often have I been fascinated by the power of his imagination, while attending to his verbal reveries. It was as though the richest streams of book knowledge were shedding their luxuriant droppings on the listening ear, from the lips of thoughtfulness and deep experience.

On such occasion, the stores of ages were served out by him for my instruction and amusement, in tones so winning and attractive, that the time has often gone, as I was aware that one-half the rapid moments had taped their hasty course.

His quickness of perception—the concentration and clearness of his ideas—his acuteness of thought—his wonderful memory—his rich and apt quotations—his ready and lively wit, united with a beauty and even juvenile simplicity of language, charmed me into an enthusiastic admiration of the man.

I shall not soon forget the pleasure which I have derived from his society—never, the sage lessons which he taught me.

Dr. Maginn's politics were in unison with my own; they was all of the Saxon school. Such talents, united with such principles, I have rarely, if ever, found. But he is gone—I shall hear his voice no more; his form is vanished from my view. No more will the splendour of his genius shed forth its refulgent rays within my cell—yet the remembrance of the past is sweet and refreshing; and it is a consolation to know that I was sometimes a comfort to poor Maginn.

The Doctor's death is a public loss; and as such it ought to be regarded by every scholar and by every patriot. But our sympathies are also urgently required on behalf of his disconsolate widow and fatherless children, who are left entirely unprovided for.

It is a melancholy truth, that Dr. Maginn's last days were rendered doubly afflictive by the hard hand of pressing want! And will the Tories, whose champion he was, pay no tribute to his worth? Can they, whose cause he so long and so ably advocated, discegard the claims of his bereaved family, whose only hope and support he was, and by whose death they are plunged into a state of painful destitution? It would be a reproach to the Tory party to suppose them capable of such indifference and neglect towards the widow and orphans of one who, during his lifetime, so constantly and so ably defended their constitutional principles.

Sir Robert Peel is known to be the patron of science and literature—he cannot withhold a tribute to such talent as Maginn's.

All men of learning and genius will honour themselves by aiding those who are left their pensioners.

Let then the state, and the state's best friends, without a moment's delay, do that which humanity and justice urge on them now, and take immediate care that the family of Maginn know no want.

During his lifetime, I urged him to allow me to make a public appeal on his behalf. I wished to raise a fund to enable him to try a warmer climate—his pride forbade me.

That I was some comfort to my friend is a consolation to me—that I be of service to his family is now my hope.

Where is the men, of any party, who would grudge i the state should provide for the bereaved of Maginn?

The Doctor died on the 20th of August, 1842, and his remains were buried in the churchyard of Walton-upon-Thames.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT SEACOMBE, CHESHIRE.

(from our own reporter.)

Seacombe, Sunday.

This pretty village, situate on the bank of the Mersey opposite Liverpool, was last evening the scene of a most heartrending occurrence, which has plunged a family into the deepest distress, and suddenly hurried two females into eternity.

It appears that Mr. Bevington, a tea-broker, of Liverpool, resides in a cottage, the garden of which slopes down to the river, from which there is a flight of steps frequently used for family bathing. Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, when the tide was coming in strongly and the weather rather rough, a young female, named Evans, the sister of Mrs. Bevington, accompanied by Mr. Bevington's servant, proceeded down the steps to bathe, but they had no sooner leaped into the water, than the strength of the tide carried them out into the river, and before assistance could be procured they had sunk to rise no more.

Several persons witnessed the distressing calamity, but the action of the tide was so rapid, that it was impossible to rescue them, and the bodies were washed away.

Mr. Bevington had had a party of friends that day, at which the unfortunate young lady had been enjoying herself with all the hilarity of vigorous health, little anticipating that the setting of the evening's sun would close her earthly career.

Miss Evans was the sister of Mrs. Mosses, the widow of a well-known artist of that name, and was about being united to a gentleman, now in America, to whom she had despatched a letter a few days ago by the Great Western steam-ship.

This morning the bodies were discovered at low water some distance from the spot where the accident happened.—Times, Sept. 6.

Extracts from New Works.

THE CITY OF THE MORMONS; OR THREE DAYS AT NAUVOO.—By the Rev. H. CASWALL, M. A. Rivingtons.

In our Friday's paper we extracted from this book an account of Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect which it describes. We shall now make some selection more illustrative of the general proceedings of the Mormons. It will have been observed, that one feature in the character of the sect is a kind of gross and superstitious love of the marvellous in those who believe, and an equally gross style of imposture in those who teach,—an imposture so coarse and impudent, that one scarcely could have fancied that it could have obtained acceptance from any large body of people, in any, much less in our own civilized country. One lesson certainly it amply illustrates,—the power of mere bold assumption over uneducated minds. Positiveness, confidence, and decision in those who teach a doctrine, seem to be really almost the tests by which a large number of our fellow creatures judge of its truth. Whether that larger number also embraces the purer and higher class of minds,—those who would be most benefitted by, and are most deserving of the possession of truth, is another question. Certainly, Mr. Caswall's account of Nauvoo gives little reason to fear that such can be the case with this miserable imposture. The audacious and blasphemous assumptions of inspiration on the part of Smith and his friends, though they have attracted, and may continue in their gross way to amuse a large number of converts, do not appear, in fact, to have mastered any greater number of pure and wise intellects than might have been expected from the character of their tenets, their religious services and their leaders.

Mr. Caswall took some pains to ascertain the character which these Mormons bore in their own neighbourhood, and the result was not satisfactory. It would seem that the peculiar temptation of Mormons lies in the article of thieving.

"I have already stated some circumstances which may appear to reflect on the common honesty of some of the Mormons. Mr. K. mentioned that he had lived five years among heathen Indians, and had never been robbed by them of the most trifling article. During the three years which have elapsed since the settlement of the Mormons at Montrose and Nauvoo 14 robberies, to the amount of 2,000 dollars, have been committed upon his property. 1st. His store was robbed of goods worth 500 dollars. 2. His warehouse was plundered of one barrel of pork, two barrels of sugar, and five kegs of lard. 3. His smoke house was despoiled of 33 hams and 11 shoulders. 4 Robbery deprived him of a barrel and half of salt. Another barrel of salt. 6. A saddle, bridle, and martingale, which were taken from his stable. 7. Four wheels were taken from his waggon. 8. Three saddles and bridles and a martingale from his stable. 9. 60 bushels of wheat from his granary. 10. Six boxes of glass, 150 pounds of bacon, and two boxes of axes from his ware house. 11. Six more barrels of salt. 12 Between 300 and 400 bushels of Indian corn. 13. One wheel was stolen from his chariot within an enclosure; and 14, his store was robbed of 42 peices of dark prints, five or six pieces of satinette, and other articles, worth about 400 dollars.

"Joseph Smith, alluding to these robberies in a sermon, said that he 'did not care how much was taken from Mr. K. and his brother.' He cited the example of Christ and his apostle, who, he said, when hungry, scrupled not to steel corn while walking in the fields. He added the following words—'The world owes me a good living; if I cannot get it otherwise, I will steel it, and catch me at it if you can.'

"He has, however, thought fit to disavow these principles. In the Times and Seasons of December 1, 1841, we have the following official document.—

"'State of Illinois, Hancock, SS.

"'Before me, John C. Bennett, Major of the city of Nauvoo, personally came Joseph Smith, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (commonly called Mormons), who, being duly sworn, according to law, deposeth and saith, that he has never, directly or indirectly, encouraged the purloining of property, or taught the doctrine of stealing, or any other evil practice; and all such vile and unlawful acts will ever receive his unqualified and unreserved disapproval, and the most vigorous opposition of the church over which he presides; and further this deponent saith not.

"'Joseph Smith, President of the Church of Latter day Saints.'

"After this follows an account of two unlucky Mormons, who seem to be selected as scapegoats. Being officers of the Nauvoo Legion, they were tried by court martial, found guilty of theft, and sentenced to be cashiered. Joseph Smith solemnly approves of this sentence, and the proceedings are published in the Times and Seasons. About the same time, five Mormons are gazetted as being expelled from the church for larceny.

"The following circumstance was mentioned as a specimen of the manner in which these singular heretics endeavour to rid themselves of the imputation of thievishness universally cast upon them. In the winter of 1841 a Mormon was committed to the penitentiary on a charge of horse-stealing. Upon this the 'Saints' denied that he was a Mormon. Two Mormon preachers, however, offered themselves as bail for the prisoner, and having effected his liberation, speedily decamped. When the spring session of the court of Lee County for 1842 had arrived, it appeared that the accused had followed their example, for neither he nor his securities were to be found.

But, in fact, the peculiarity of this Mormons is one which drops at every turn upon the reader of Mr. Caswall's book. It finds its place, for example, naturally and without effort in the following account of their religious solemnities, as witnessed by Mr. Caswall himself, and without which our account of the proceedings, would be highly imperfect. The appearance of the congregation he says was "quite respectable and fully equal to that of dissenting congregations generally in the western country." They assembled in a grove near their as yet unfinished "Temple," and after some choir singing, which lasted for some time, "two elders came forward and ascended a platform rudely constructed of planks and logs. One wore a blue coat, and his companion, a stout, intemperate-looking man, appeared in a thick jacket of green baize. He in the blue coat gave out a hymn, which was sung, but with little spirit, by the congregation all standing. He then made a few commonplace remarks on the nature of prayer, after which, leaning forward on a railing in front of the platform, he began to pray.' The prayer, or at least such portion of it as Mr. Caswall gives, we omit, and the ceremony proceeded with two sermons, divided by a hyman. It will be seen that the first is of a theoretical, the second of a pointedly practical character. The public announcements which succeed may be considered, we suppose, as equally dictated and hallowed by civil convenience and ecclesiastical discipline. But here we will venture on a long extract from Mr Caswall's own words:—

"Thus he proceeded for perhaps half an hour, after which he sat down, and the elder in green baize, having thrown aside his jacket,—for the heat of the sun was now considerable,—commenced a discourse.

"He began by stating the importance of forming correct views of the characters of God. People were generally content with certain preconceived views on this subject derived from tradition. These views were for the most part incorrect. The common opinion respecting God made him an unjust God, a partial God, a cruel God, a God worthy only of hatred—in fact, 'the greatest devil in the universe.' Thus also people in general had been 'traditioned' to suppose that divine revelation was confined to the old-fashioned book called the Bible, a book principally written in Asia, by Jews, and suited to particular circumstances and particular classes. On the other hand, they supposed that this vast continent of America had been destitute of all revelation for 5,000 years, until Columbus discovered it, and 'the good, pious, precise Puritans brought over with them, some 200 years since, that precious old book called the Bible.' Now, God had promised to judge all men without respect of persons. If, therefore, the American aborigines had never received a revelation, and were yet to be judged together with the Jews and the Christians, God was most horribly unjust; and he, for his part, would never love such a God; he could only hate him. He said there was a verse somewhere in the Bible, he could not tell where, as he was 'a bad hand at quoting, but he thought it was in the Revelations. 'If it's not there,' he said, 'read the whole book through, and you'll find it, I guess, somewhere. I havn't a Bible with me, I left mine at home, as it ain't necessary.' Now, this verse, he proceeded to observe, stated that Christ had redeemed men by his blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation; and had made them unto God kings and priests. But in America there were the ruins of vast cities, and wonderful edifices, which proved that great and civilized nations had existed on this continent. If the Bible was true, therefore, God must have had priests and kings among those nations, and numbers of them must have been redeemed by the blood of Christ. Revelations from God must consequently have been granted to them. The Old and New Testaments were therefore only portions of the revelations of God, and not a complete revelation, nor were they designed to be so. 'Am I to believe,' said he, 'that God would cast me or any body else into hell, without giving me a revelation?' God now revealed Himself in America just as truly as he had ever done in Asia. The present congregation lived in the midst of wonders and signs equal to those mentioned in the Bible, and they had the blessing of revelation mainly through the medium of that chosen servant of God, Joseph Smith. The Gentiles often came to Nauvoo to look at the prophet Joseph—old Joe, as they profanely termed him—and to see what he was doing; but many who came to laugh remained to pray, and soon the kings and nobles of the earth would count it a privilege to come to Nauvoo and behold the great work of the Lord in these latter days. 'The work of God is prospering,' he said 'in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; in Australia, and at the Cape of Good Hope, in the East and West Indies, in Palestine, in Africa, and throughout America, thousands and tens of thousands are getting converted by our preachers, are baptized for the remission of sins, and are selling off all they have that they may come to Nauvoo. The great and glorious work has begun, and I defy all earth and hell to stop it.'

"A hymn was now sung; and afterwards a tall, thin, New England Yankee, with a strong nasal twang and provincial accent, rose up, and, leaning forward on the railing, spoke for half an hour with great volubility. He said that his office required him to speak of business. They were all aware that God had by special revelation appointed a committee of four persons, and had required them to build a house unto his name, such a one as his servant Joseph should show them, that the said house should be called the 'Nauvoo House,' and should be for a house of boarding; that the kings and nobles of the earth, and all weary travellers, might lodge therein, while they should contemplate the word of the Lord, and the corner-stone which He had appointed for Zion; that in this house the Lord had said that there should be reserved a suite of rooms for his servant Joseph, and his seed after him from generation to generation. And that the Lord had also commanded that stock should be subscribed by the saints, and received by the committee for the purpose of building the house. The speaker proceeded as follows:—'Now brethren, the Lord has commanded this work, and the work must be done. The Gentiles, the men of the world, tell us that such stock must pay 25 per cent. per annum, and the Lord hath required us to take stock; surely, then, when duty and interest go together, you will not be backward to contribute. But only a small amount of stock has hitherto been taken, and the committee appointed by the Lord have had to go on borrowing, and borrowing, until they can borrow no longer. In the mean time, the mechanics employed on the house want their pay, and the committee are not able to pay them. We have a boat ready to be towed up the river to the pine country, to get pine-wood for the edifice. We have a crew engaged, and all ready to start; but we cannot send out the expedition without money. The committee have made great personal sacrifices to fulfil the commandment of the Lord. I myself came here with $7,000, and now I have only $2,000, having expended $5,000 upon the work of the Lord. But we cannot go on in this way any longer. I call on you, brethren, to obey God's command, and take stock, even though you may not dress so finely as you do now, or build such fine houses. Let not the poor man say, 'I am too poor;' but let the poor man contribute out of his poverty, and the rich man out of his wealth, and God will give you a blessing.'

"During this address, I noticed some of the English emigrants whom I had seen a few days previously on board the steam-boat at St. Louis. They were listening with fixed attention, and, doubtless, considering how many of their hard-earned sovereigns should be devoted to the pious work of building a fine hotel for the prophet and his posterity. The thought arose in my mind, that these earnest appeals for money were designed mainly for the ears of the 300 green Saints who had just arrived.

"This address being concluded, two other elders followed in a similar strain. They spoke with great fluency, and appeared equally familiar with worldly business and operations in finance as with prophecies and the book of Mormon. At length, having, as they supposed, wrought up the zeal of the congregation to a sufficient pitch, they called on all believers in the book of Morn, who felt disposed to take stock, to come forward before the congregation and give in their names with the amount of their subscriptions. Upon this appeal there was much whispering among the audience; and I detected two Mormons, apparently from Yorksaire, in the very act of nodding and winking at each other. However, none came forward; and one of the elders coolly remarked, that as they appeared not to have made up their minds as to the amount which they would take, he requested all who wished to become stockholders to come to his house the next afternoon at 5 o'clock.

"The elder who had delivered the first discourse, now rose, and said that a certain brother, whom he named, had lost a keg of white lead. 'Now,' said he, 'if any of the brethren present has taken it by mistake thinking it was his own, he ought to restore it; but if any of the brethren present has stolen the keg, much more ought he to restore it; or else, may be, he will get catched; and that too, within the corporation limits of the city of Nauvoo?

"Another person rose and stated, that he had lost a ten dollar bill. He had never lost any money before in his life; he always kept it very safely; but now, a ten-dollar bill had escaped from him, and if any of the brethren had found it, or taken it, he hoped it would be restored.

"A hymn was now sung, and the service (if such it may be called (having continued from half-past 10 o'clock till 2, finally concluded."

On suggesting shortly afterwards to a Scotch Mormon the want of dignity and solemnity which characterized this strange exhibition. Mr. Caswall had his mouth stopped by the assertion that "the English and Scotch churches taught lies, and that their members (among whom Mr. Caswall was to be ranked) loved lies more than truth; that all their solemnity was produced by hypocrisy and false doctrines repecting God, and that the Mormons despised long faces, and all religions which required people to wear a sanctimonious and hypocritical exterior."

Mr. Caswall had some little controversy with them, but, as far as he reports, without effecting any signal conversions. He asked for the signs of their commission to preach this new religion. An old man told him that miracles—the healing of the sick, the casting out of devils, and the speaking of unknown tongues, were rife among them. Mr. Caswall asked the old man to cure him (Mr. Caswall) of a slight deafness.

"Immediately the old man stepped forward, and before I was aware of his object, thrust his forefingers into my ears, and, lifting up his eyes, uttered for about a minute in a loud voice some unintelligible gibberish. 'There, he said finally, the Holy Ghost prompted me to do that, and now you have heard the unknown tongue.' But my hearing is not improved,' I said. 'That,' he replied, 'is, because you have no faith. If ever you believe the Book of Mormon, you will immediately recover perfect hearing, through the gift of the Holy Ghost."

Mr. Caswall urged the gross mistake (quoted in last Friday's paper) which their prophet had just made, in pronouncing a Greek psalter to be an Egyptian dictionary. "Sometimes," said the Mormon doctor, "Mr. Smith speaks as a prophet, and sometimes as a mere man. If he gave a wrong opinion respecting the book, he spoke as a mere man." (P. 43.) Mr. Caswall expressed to them how much he pitied them:—

"The old man in blue now told me that they pitied me as much as I pitied them. 'Come, my friend,' he said to me, 'let you and I go down to the Mississippi, only let me put you under the water and baptize you, and when you come up again you will see all the mysteries clearly, and will believe in our great signs and wonders.'"

Mr. Caswall then thanked them for not having put him under the Mississippi in good earnest and kept him there, and departed.

The mode in which this baptism is practised is pretty much what might have been expected from the character of those who practise it.

"On one occasion, 165 persons were baptized by immersion at Nauvoo, some for the remission of sins, and some for their deceased friends, which is their baptism for the dead. This business was done by seven elders, who enjoyed it as a capital frolic. One of these elders baptized a woman six times during the same day. Not satisfied with this, she presented herself a seventh time, when the elder jocosely remarked, 'What, haven't you got wet enough already?' A very tall man offering himself, the elder, who is very stout, laughed aloud, and said, 'I am the only one big enough to put tall chaps like you under water.'"

But to return: the controversy ended, Mr. Caswall took his leave. A Mormon ferryman ferried him across the river, whose expressed opinion of his brethren in the faith had been "that it was no use to hoist a flag at Nauvoo as a signal to passengers, for it was sure to be stolen by the people there, they had so much of the Devil in them." (P. 19.) He was destined on this occasion to verify by his own experience the truth of which he had warned the world:—

"When we arrived at the boat we found it safe, as it had been carefully padlocked in the morning. The oars, however, were missing, a circumstance which caused great vexation to the owner. He exclaimed, 'My oars are gone; somebody has hooked my oars. 'Who has taken your oars?' I asked. 'Some of the boys, I guess,' he replied. 'What! some of the young Latter-day Saints?' I said, 'I guess it was,' he answered. 'But do not the young saints learn the ten commandments,' I demanded, 'and especially the eighth.' 'Thou shalt not steal?'' 'I guess they know them all,' the poor man answered, 'but any how they don't practise them.'"

We have, however, said enough of these miserable impostors. The task of exposure (as Mr. Caswall feels) is not a pleasing one; to repeat blasphemies, to detail profane ceremonies, is an office which need an apology to the world, and the operation is not made less painful by the ludicrous character of those profanities. We shall, however, and we doubt not Mr. Caswall's sympathy with us, think ourselves well paid for the degradation of this scavenging work, if one English workman is saved from the peril of this debasing delusion, or one ray of light turned upon the state of society which renders such delusions not only possible but popular.

HOURS IN HINDOSTAN.

BY J. R. ADDISON.

THE ADJUTANT.

The bird thus called may occasionally be seen in the booths of itinerant showmen in Europe; but, cooped up, dispirited, and shivering, it is as different from the magnificent adjutant that crowns the parapets of the Government House in Calcutta, or proudly watches over the barracks in Fort William, as

"I to Hercules"

In their free state, (I will not say wild, for they are as domesticated as the dog or cat,) these splendid creatures stand about five feet high. To describe their figure and form would be superfluous. In their native country they strut about with a solemn, pompous step, seemingly as if aware of being held in much veneration. In fact, no one is allowed to molest them under a fine of two gold mohurs for the first offence, and expulsion from India (if a European) for a repetition of it.

The reasons for the protection thus afforded to them arise, in the first place, from their being looked upon as "sacred birds" by the Indians; and in the second, from their very great utility in destroying vermin and venomous reptiles, and their constant habit of carrying off carrion and other filth. From the latter quality arises their sobriquet of "Calcutta Scavengers." Their military designation has been conferred on them from the very curious circumstance of their never remaining in any place where soldiers are not to be found. They will follow even treasure-parties for thousands of miles, and will take up their abode in the smallest cantonment or garrison. Although in the most populous city in Asia, no adjutant will abide, should the troops be removed from it even for a single day. Add to this his stately march, which never goes beyond ordering time, his long watchings which he keeps like a vigilant sentinel, his stiff carriage, &c., and you have the combined reasons for his being called the "adjutant."

In his free state he seldom rises high. He flies from house-top to house-top, till he sees some object on the ground worth his attention, when he suddenly descends to pick it up, and carries it back to his high perch. These birds have also a nasty habit of throwing their long legs perfectly horizontally from them, and skimming along about three feet from the earth, their heads poked out straight before them, neither looking nor turning to the right or to the left. Some few years ago, an unfortunate *dobee* (a washer man) was running along in front of the Staff-buildings in Fort William, when suddenly arriving at the corner, where the brigade-major's house stood, he came full butt upon an adjutant who was thus amusing himself. The bird was unable to check his flight, or alter his career, and the man, equally incapable of stopping, came into direct collision with him. The beak of the adjutant entered deep into the abdomen of the wretched native, who almost instantly expired. The force of one of these huge creatures, when on the wing, must be more than equal to the power of a horse.

The cadets, and many of the European soldiers quartered in the fort, amuse themselves by watching the proceedings of these eccentric birds, and playing them various tricks. One of the strongest sights I ever saw was the flight of an adjutant from the cadets' barrack, down a portion of the fort generally called Crows' Alley, from the myriads of these noisy birds that have built their nests there. He was sallying along, his long legs trailing behind him, when as usual his inveterate foes, the crows, attacked him, pecking away at his heels as he floated slowly through the air, unable to turn himself round upon them. In perfect security they pursued him, annoying him in every possible way, and only quitting him when he alighted for a moment on any tree or building. Unaware, however, of the approach of the adjutant, an unfortunate "*hoodie*" suddenly left the branch on which it was roosting, and flew across the enormous bird's track. The adjutant gave one snap, and to my astonishment, (for I declare upon my honour I saw him do it,) he with little or no difficulty swallowed the luckless crow whole! I was curious to ascertain, as there exists a difference of opinion on the subject, whether the object thus taken passes directly into the stomach or the large pouch under he beak. In this instance I can positively affirm, that it must have gone through the regular channels of digestion, the pouch retaining its usual size, seemingly empty and flabby.

One of my brother officers used to amuse himself frequently after *tiffin* by throwing down meat into the yard, upon which two or three adjutants were sure to pounce. He would at the same time let loose a little Scotch terrier, and enjoy the fight between the birds and the dog. At length one day, one of the former, more hungry than usual, snapped at Master Vic's leg, which broke like a twig in the bill of his gigantic antagonist. Charles Frazer cursed the bird; but, as curses don't mend dog's broken legs, the poor animal was maimed for life, to the no small chagrin of its master.

Another and more cruel joke, often played off on these creatures, is to tie two tempting pieces of meat together by a string some four or five feet long. Several birds instantly descend, and before the first has had scarcely time to swallow one of the temptations baits, a second seizes on the other, and rising, as they always do when they have obtained food, they find themselves attached together by the piece, which each has swallowed; and then comes the grand struggle, to see which shall compel the other to disgorge, like the Scottish beggar-boy that has gained his bawbee by three licks and a wallop. Very often the piece of meat thus rendered up is again seized on by another bird, and so on several times. I confess I looked upon this sport both as filthy and cruel.

The most dreadful instance of this kind, however, which came to my knowledge was the following trick played off by a European artilleryman. Having got permission to come into Calcutta, he went to visit some brother soldiers quartered in the fort, and, from mere idleness, began to tease the adjutants. Several practical jokes had been exercised on these greedy birds, when suddenly, determining to eclipse all the tricks of his companions, he stole into the *bobichi connar* (kitchen), and selecting a well-picked marrow-bone, he bore it off, and filling it with powder, he affixed a slow match to it, and threw it down in front of a group of adjutants. In an instant it was seized and swallowed by one of them, who as instantly rose into the air with it. It had scarcely, however, ascended fifty feet from the earth when the powder exploded, and the wretched bird was blown to atoms, to the great amusement of the savage artilleryman.

These jokes, however, are sometimes attended with unpleasant results. Within a week afterwards this man paid somewhat dearly for his fun. A general court-martial was held upon him at Dum Dum, and he received, unpitied I believe, by any one, six hundred lashes, for one of the most wanton acts of cruelty ever inflicted on an unoffending animal.

Another Fashionable Insolvent.—On Saturday last, at the Insolvent Debtors Court, Lord George Loftus (son of the Marquis of Ely) filed his schedule, previous to obtaining a hearing for December next. In his affidavit he stated that his father refused to pay his debts. His lordship has been in the Fleet Prison since February last, and has had an allowance during that time of 5*l.* per week from his father, the same allowance which has been paid him a great many years. The debts, in the aggregate, are set forth at 15,354*l.*, of which 9,151*l.* are without consideration. In the year 1828, the Marquis of Ely paid debts for the insolvent to the extent of 3,000*l.* The insolvent stated that many of his debts arose from having become party to various bills of exchange for Captain the Hon. F. W. Byng, for which he never received any consideration, and on three of which he was in custody. The insolvent was formerly an ensign in the Grenadier Guards, which commission he sold some time ago. Amongst the items in the schedule, two are extracted, as extending from 1836 to the present year:—"Paid for admission to places of amusement, libraries, &c., 1,200*l.*" "Lost by play and betting during this time, but of which I can give no particular account, about 10,000*l.* There does not appear in the schedule any property for the creditors, who are principally composed of persons who figure in bill transactions.

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POSTSCRIPT

COURIER OFFICE, Oct. 14, 1842.

The following extract from the Delhi Gazette Extra of the 3d instant, we hasten to lay before our Readers--the recovery of some of the Prisoners will gladden every heart.

FALL OF KABUL.

We lost not a moment in communicating the most welcome and anxiously expected intelligence that the British arms have again triumphed, both at Kabul and Ghuznee. The tenor of our information, which is most authentic, is that on the 13th of September Major-General Pollock met the enemy at Tezeen, 16,000 strong, under the personal command of Mahomed Ukhbar Khan. After a desperate resistance "the bayonet alone in many instances deciding the contest," the enemy were completely routed and dispersed, leaving several hundreds killed and wounded on the field, and two guns, large quantities of ammunition and stores, and three standards in our hands. The loss on our side was 32 killed and 130 wounded.

Killed :—Hyder Allee, Commandant of Jezilchees.

Wounded:—Captain Lushington, Her Majesty's 9th, severely.

Captain Geils, 60th Native Infantry, slightly.

Lieutenant Norton, 35th Light Infantry, ditto.

Lieutenant Montgomery, 60th N. I., ditto.

On the 14th Major-General Pollock advanced to Boodkhak; on the 15th he encamped on the Race course at Kabul, and on the 16th he took possession of the Balla Hissar, planting the British colours on the walls.

Mrs. Trevor with eight Children, Captain and Mrs. Anderson and three Children, Capt. Troup and Dr. Campbell have come into camp. All was quiet in the city of Kabul, supplies of all kinds coming in rapidly. General Pollock expects to recover the remainder of the prisoners in 8 or 10 days with the exception of Capt. Bygrave who had been carried off by Mahomed Ukhbar.

Sir Richmond Shakespear with 700 Kuzzulbashes had proceeded to Bameean in search of the prisoners.

FALL OF GHUZNEE.

On the 5th of September Major General Nott invested Ghuznee. He found the city full of men and the mountains N. E. of the fortress covered with heavy bodies of cavalry and infantry. After some resistance the heights were cleared, and on the morning of the 6th it was found that the enemy had evacuated the fortress. The city of Ghuznee, its citadel and works have been destoyed; three hundred and twenty seven Sepoys of the 27th N. I., who had been sold into slavery have been released while our loss on the occasion was three killed and forty three wounded. General Nott expected to reach Kabul on the 17th of September.

As the above only reached us at 1. P. M. this day we cannot spare time to make any comments. We may expect the official despatches hourly and if they are in time shall issue our paper to-morrow instead of on Wednesday.

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